

THE Commercial & Financial Chronicle

HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE,
A Weekly Newspaper,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES

VOL. 13.

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NO. 323.

[From the New York World of August 23, 1871.]

In the middle ages of our history, that is in the fifth decade of this century, the city of St. Joe—rising town and important centre that it now is—was a very unimportant place indeed. In 1843 its houses numbered one store, its inhabitants were the storekeeper and a single red Indian. It was unimportant in everything but position. It was right on the Indian trail, the shortest route to the Pacific. When the immigrants poured across the plains they followed this track, the natural route to the West, and the city of St. Joseph rose above the fertile prairie. It rapidly grew in importance; "those things that it had done being but an earnest of what it was to do." It became the starting-point in the far West for all sorts of transport, except those propelled by steam, to the all but unknown and apparently inaccessible regions of the West and North, the Southwest and the Pacific coast. The route which the Indian had adopted by instinct and knowledge was followed approvingly by the teamster and the immigrant, who found it to be the easiest and most direct route across the Continent.

This route is to-day perhaps the shortest across the Continent. Those making the journey from the West to the Eastern cities, or from this coast to the Pacific, save 200 miles by travelling over the St. Joseph and Fort Kearney road. A glance at the map will show how much shorter it is to go by this route than by Omaha. In fact it is a question of saving nearly ten hours. It is one of the shortest routes to the West, whither immigration is to-day hurrying like the waters of a rapid river. At the present moment 112 miles of this road, from St. Joseph to Fort Kearney, is in actual working condition, and 170 miles is in a state of construction rapidly approaching completion. When it is built St. Joseph will then be connected with the main line to San Francisco.

A great many people who, fortunately for themselves, never read "What I Know About Farming," have yet incontinently followed Mr. Greeley's advice to "go West," and have greatly benefited thereby. From recently published and trustworthy statistics with regard to progress and prosperity in the Middle States tier, Kansas seems, at present to be the most promising of the Western States. Several fortuitous circumstances have induced a large immigration in this State. Missouri is filling up; no more government land subsidies are to be had in that State; there are now no lands for pre-emption; and emigrants are forced to "go West" farther for farming and grazing lands.

Kansas is the nearest and best State beyond the Missouri border. The climate is mild and agreeable; the winters are short, and snow seldom falls to any considerable depth; the soil is adapted to the cereals and all the fruits and vegetables of the Eastern States; hemp and sorghum are common crops, and cotton has been raised in South Kansas. Eastern Kansas presents a succession of rich prairies, fertile valleys, grass-covered hills, with an abundance of yellow oak, black walnut, elm, hickory sycamore, basswood, and other timber along the streams. The middle is more thinly wooded, but the west has many extensive tracts of forest, and the best requisites of the finest grazing country. The more important mineral products are granite, gypsum, and coal. The entire area is 57,600,000 acres, or enough to make eleven States of the size of Massachusetts.

How the advantages offered by Kansas are appreciated is exhibited in the real estate transactions in that State for a single year. At Junction City, from which place the land office was removed to Salina in April last, the real estate business in 1870 was as follows:

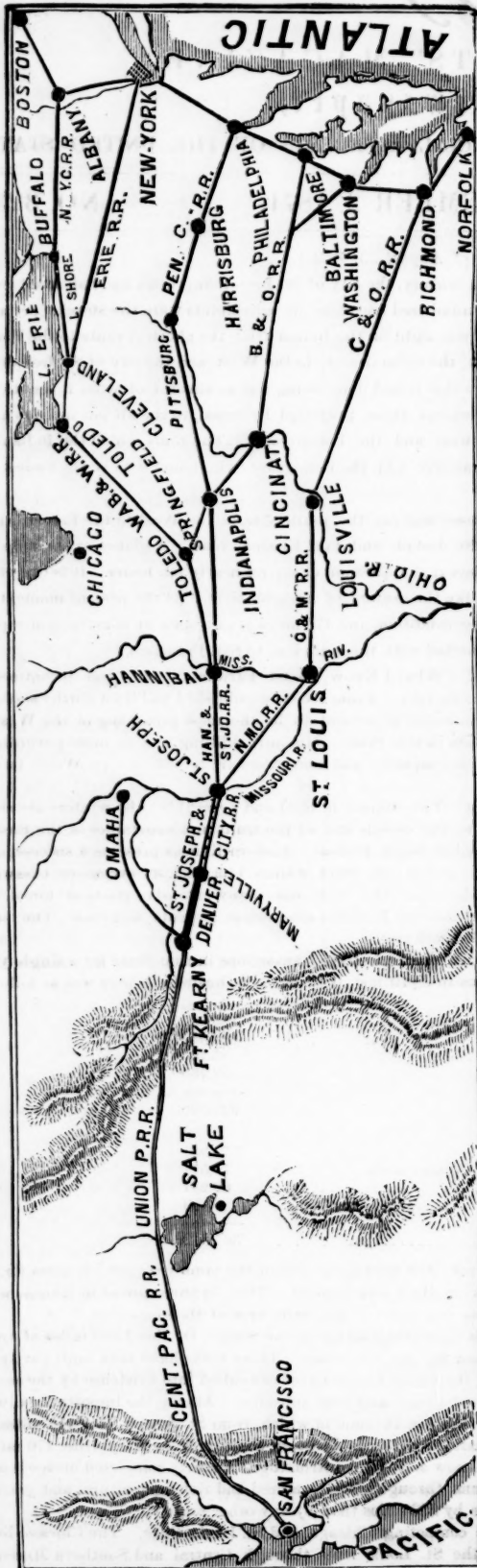
Sold for cash.....	Acres. 186,985
Entered as homesteads.....	666,593
Entered with Agricultural College scrip.....	35,200
Entered with land warrants.....	38,760
Total.....	927,538
At Humboldt land office:	
Sold for cash.....	274,931
Entered with land warrants and Agricultural College scrip.....	19,571
Entered as homesteads.....	62,257
Final certificates to homesteads.....	8,753
Total.....	365,512

The government sales at the Topeka office in 1870 were 84,182 acres; but land firms sold in the same year 276,750 acres for the sum of \$1,433,644, and this is exclusive of large sales by private parties on their own account. Thus, in three towns in Kansas were sold or taken up last year a total of about two million acres, or more than two-fifths of the entire area of Massachusetts.

More rapid development will follow the completion of the railroads now constructing in the State. Of the 1,393 miles of track now laid down in the State, nearly the whole has been constructed within the past two years. These roads have been built partly by the aid of government; but it is estimated that at least three-fourths of the entire length have been called into existence by the actual demands of commerce and immigration, and have been aided only by land grants and local subsidies. Among the important railway connections in Kansas is the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad, the Eastern Division of which, from St. Joseph, Mo., 112 miles, to Marysville, Kan., has been built and equipped, and is in successful operation; while the Western Division from Marysville, 170 miles, to a junction with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney station, is now actively constructing. A nearly completed bridge is now building across the Missouri at St. Joseph, and the new road not only runs through a well-watered and rich agricultural and grazing region, but it makes the distance from the Atlantic to the Pacific shorter by 200 miles than by any other route.

Fortunately for Kansas, the State lies in the direct pathway of the competing Chicago and St. Louis lines. The Chicago lines come to the State through Southern Iowa and Northern Missouri, and the St. Louis lines through Central and Southern Missouri. They do not concentrate but cross each other, and establish points of competition in different sections of the State—some running

directly West and securing the trade of Colorado and beyond; others tending southwest towards New Mexico, Arizona, and Mexico, and others still pushing due south for Texas and the Gulf, and opening a way for the great cattle trade of that region. The enormous flow of immigration induced the building of lines to the border; the rapid development of the State will continue the work, and railroad building has but just begun in Kansas.



NEW SHORT ROUTE BETWEEN THE Atlantic and Pacific States.

It is scarcely one month since we placed on the market the
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS
of the

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY R. R. COMPANY,¹
Western Division, and the rapidity with which investors have
absorbed the Loan has fully justified our expectations.

The LOAN, which was originally for **\$5,500,000**, is
already assuming small proportions, and bids fair to be closed
out at an early day. We introduced this Loan to the public with
our full and cordial endorsement, knowing that it possessed merits
rarely found in a railway loan, and that it combined a high rate of
interest with perfect security for both principal and interest, as well
as a profit in the future by the enhancement of the market value
of the Bonds after the entire Loan was absorbed. The United
States Government, through Congress, realizing the IMPORTANCE
of this Road, granted the Company a

LIBERAL LAND GRANT,

Amounting in the aggregate to

1,500,000 Acres.

The Company's lands are located in Kansas and Nebraska, where
the soil is excellent for farming and all other purposes, and the
section through which the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad
runs is known as

"The Garden Spot of the New West."

The prairie of Nebraska is exceedingly valuable, as its rolling
formation effects a natural drainage for the surface water. All
the lands of the Company as well as the road and its equipments
are pledged for the security of these bonds. At the present market
value of the lands the land grant would realize an amount con-
siderably in excess of the entire bonded debt of the company. By
expressed stipulation the lands cannot be sold for less than \$4 per
acre. The trustees for the mortgage are directed to retire the
bonds of the Company with the proceeds of the land sales, when
the same can be purchased at or under 115. The Chicago, Bur-
lington and Quincy 8 per cent bonds are selling at 112, and the
Michigan Central 8 per cent bonds at 120, and there is every
reason to believe that the

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S
8 per cent Gold Bonds will eventually sell as high. The operations
of a liberal sinking fund under the land sales will accelerate the
advance in the market price of these Bonds in the future. In
regard to the road itself it is only necessary to remark that the
distance from Fort Kearney on the Union Pacific to St. Joseph by
the St. Joseph and Denver City Road is 80 miles shorter than via
Omaha, while from Fort Kearney to New York via St. Louis the
saving is equal to 100 miles, and via Hannibal it is over 200 miles.
It will be seen, therefore, that the St. Joseph and Denver City
Road forms what may be called an air line between the Atlantic
and Pacific States. It will form a great and important link in
our railway system, and must divert to itself a very large portion
of the traffic in freight and passengers between the Atlantic
and Pacific. The line of the road is well populated, and in many
parts densely so; an existing trade therefore awaits its com-
pletion. In the year 1860 the Honorable Schuyler Colfax, the present
Vice-President of the United States, recommended St. Joseph, on
the Missouri River, as the terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad,
but the civil war prevented the building of that road on the very
line now occupied by the St. Joseph and Denver City Company.
The Eastern Division of the road is completed and in successful
operation from St. Joseph to Marysville, a distance of 112 miles.
The bonds of this division were closed out at 97½ by our firm,
and have since advanced to 102, and at any time since the bonds were
all sold the holders have always had a ready market for the same at
an advance upon their cost price.

This early and remarkable success of a new railway loan is
without a parallel, and we refer to it with the utmost satisfaction.
We feel confident that the bonds of the Western Division will
form no exception to those of the Eastern Division, but that when
the loan is closed out all the bonds of the

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY
will advance and eventually stand as high as those of the Chicago,
Burlington and Quincy and the Michigan Central—say 112 to
120. The Bonds, both principal and interest in Gold, are offered
for the present at 97½ and accrued interest in currency, with the
reserved right to advance the price without notice. Five-twenty
bonds and all marketable securities will be received at their cur-
rent market price, without commission, in payment for these
bonds. In exchanging the Five-twenty bonds for those of the St.
Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company the investor realizes 15
per cent more on the principal and 3 per cent gold in interest per
annum more than by exchanging for the Government new 5 per
cent loan. Expressage relating to the loan will be free.

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the coupons are paid semi-annually in this city, on the first days of April and October, free of government tax; and the issue of bonds is limited to \$20,000 per mile of completed road. Any information concerning them

B at ou

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THE Commercial & Financial Chronicle

HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE,
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VOL. 13.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1871.

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The Chronicle.

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THE FALL SEASON AND THE MONEY MARKET.

With the opening of the fall season we have a slightly augmented demand for money, but the change as yet is so slight as scarcely to justify the predictions of those who are looking for an unusually early development this year of the usual activity in the money market. It is true there is now springing up some demand for currency in the interior, but instead of these symptoms foretelling any undue stringency, they indicate a satisfactory movement in relieving the existing plethora, and should be welcomed as signs of a more healthful monetary condition. One great anxiety of our business men is of course to know how far the ease of the money market may be compromised or threatened by the negotiations relative to the new Five per Cents. This question is of the highest moment, and on it depends in no small degree the prosperity and anticipated magnitude of our fall business, respecting which sanguine hopes are almost generally entertained. To ascertain how far these hopes are well grounded, it behoves us to look into the money market itself and forecast, if we can, its probable changes. And, in the first place, there is no doubt that a large amount of capital which has been invested in Five-Twenties will be set free; and will swell, for a time, the current of floating capital till it gradually invests itself

in some other securities. During this interval the capital in the loan market competing for employment on call, will be increased and one of the most important conditions of monetary ease can thus be relied on.

Secondly, it is reasonable to suppose that the rate of interest will gradually advance to a more normal rate than that now current. Still there is good reason to doubt whether the price of money will rule quite so high as has been usual for several years past, inasmuch as there are greater supplies of foreign funds accessible to us and rapidly forcing themselves into the reservoir of our floating capital. So large is the supply from home and foreign sources, that although so much of it has been attracted into railroad bonds and other securities of various claims, still there is and is likely to be a larger surplus than usual. Hence, as there is no ground to anticipate any disturbance of the currency, or any shock to public confidence, the stability and easy working of the money market for two or three months to come seems assured. Whether the more distant future of the money market will be disturbed or tranquil depends on circumstances which cannot with much certainty, be foreseen. We have ventured to suggest elsewhere one or two changes in Mr. Boutwell's programme, which seem adapted to protect the money market from some of the dangers which may threaten it.

It is hoped that he will adopt these suggestions or some others of a similar character. That he will do all in his power to prevent monetary perturbation is fairly to be inferred from the care with which he has adjusted in this view the other parts of his plan. These details, if known, would greatly tend to reassure the public mind. For example the 100 millions of Five-Twenties which have been called in comprise 80 millions of coupon bonds held chiefly in Europe and 20 millions of registered bonds held in this country and chiefly by the national banks. To prevent the payment for either of these from deranging our money market the coupon Five-Twenties held in Europe are to be used in paying for the new fives. If the holders do not so use them, then the syndicate is to cash them when they come in under the call, and the bonds can then be passed over to our Treasury in payment for the new loan. Such are, in brief, the arrangements for the European part of the negotiation, and although apparently simple they may be more troublesome in practice than in promise. This, however, we pass by as it does not, except indirectly, threaten our money market in this country.

With regard to the subscriptions of our national banks for their 50 millions, the arrangements have been made with much care and precision. The banks which hold the 10 millions of registered bonds that have been called in are expected to use them in payment of the subscriptions to the

new loan. And further to guard against the danger that any troublesome part of Mr. Boutwell's promises to pay may be called for in gold, the subscriptions by the national banks to the extent of 40 millions have been accompanied by a positive engagement to give in their five-twenty bonds in exchange. But as some of these five-twenties are not on the list to be called in, a further arrangement is made that the Treasury shall hold 20 millions of the government gold in reserve to redeem such of the noticed five-twenties as may be presented for payment at the Treasury. Besides, there are almost 10 millions of the new fives which have been subscribed for on gold payment. With these 30 millions of coin it is supposed that all probable demands on the Treasury for redemption will be fully provided for. Hence it is argued that no serious trouble can arise in the foreign exchanges or in the money market, as the amount of gold to be thrown on the market will probably exceed the amount withdrawn therefrom. For the same reasons no advance in gold is anticipated or any consequent perturbation of our currency arrangements. Whether any such disturbance may arise from the methods of temporarily disposing of the monies paid in for the new subscriptions, we cannot tell until we know more about the details. We are informed from a semi-official source that these monies are placed to the credit of the government on the books of the National Bank fiscal agencies, and will be drawn by the government only as it is wanted to pay off the bonds called in. It, in fact, does not pass into the Treasury in actual gold. This is an important part of the plan, as it is designed with a view to leave the finances of the country undisturbed, so that the government receipts and disbursements on account of the loan may balance each other. How smoothly the machinery will work it is impossible to foresee, but it is so contrived that in any event the money market will not be disturbed by it for several months. There is also a further guarantee against stringency or other monetary trouble, in the fact that the hearty co-operation has been secured of all the great government bankers in this city who were prominent in the negotiation of the Seven-Thirty loan, which was, in several respects, the best conducted loan-negotiation of large magnitude which our government has ever made.

A NEW OFFER TO NEGOTIATE THE FOUR PER CENTS.

The debt statement offers the gratifying announcement that Mr. Boutwell, from his surplus revenues, has diminished by \$9,206,279 the aggregate amount of the national debt. And simultaneously with this news Wall street was disturbed by a multitude of rumors relative to the new loan. Among them was the report that a new offer has been made from foreign houses of the highest standing to take the whole of what remains of the government loan of 4, 4½, and 5 per cents authorized by the acts of Congress of July, 1870, and January, 1871. The amounts comprised in this offer are 300 millions of 5 per cents, 300 millions of 4½ per cents, and 700 millions of 4 per cents. The consideration demanded by these foreign houses is that they shall be allowed 2½ per cent commission; and as the Syndicate will receive, in addition to their share of the ½ per cent allowed by law, certain advantages in the duplication of interest, which are estimated to be of considerable value, it is urged that the new proposal of 2½ per cent would be acceded to by Congress, if the proper representations be made. This opinion is supported by the argument that the refunding of the debt has been so long in agitation, has made so little progress during the past three or four years, and that any more protracted agitation will be so prejudicial to the interests of commerce and general business, that

one of two alternatives must be chosen by our government—either to give up for the present all further attempts to refund the debt, or else to close up the negotiation in some such way as that here proposed. If, as is reported, the parties to this offer have control of such large means, and can offer such ample securities for the fulfilment of their contract, as to leave nothing to be desired on this score, then the chief difficulty would be in the high rate of commission demanded, which far exceeds anything ever paid by us before, though some foreign governments are reported to have paid as much on small loans, and the late French loan is said to have been done at a commission of 2 per cent.

Till more is known about this alleged offer we must defer giving any decided opinion upon it. As the Five-Twenties which are to be withdrawn by means of these new bonds are held to a very large extent in Europe, there is a necessity, it would appear, that we should command the aid of foreign bankers, to help us to call the bonds in and to replace them with the new security at a lower rate of interest. And the peculiar character of the negotiation may perhaps oblige us to pay a higher rate of commission than would be proper under different circumstances. Still we fear that our people will fail to appreciate the necessity for so heavy a disbursement, which, on the whole 1,300 millions would amount to the prodigious sum of 32 millions of dollars. Some persons have supposed that this offer originated with the Syndicate, who wish to get a higher rate of profit on the remainder of the loan than has been allowed on the 200 millions just negotiated. We understand there is no foundation for this supposition, and that the foreign bankers concerned in this offer have no part in the Syndicate, organized in London by Messrs. Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. Sooner than pay any more than the ½ per cent authorized by law, our people would in all probability prefer to let the debt remain for the present as it is, and await the gradual improvement of our credit at home and abroad. This improvement will inevitably go on, and it must soon reach a point at which the conversion of the whole mass of our Six per cents into a Four per cent consol could be consummated with less difficulty and on better terms than now seem possible.

Among the reasons for this delay, one of great importance is based on the improvement of our currency. During the past year or two the premium on gold has fallen so rapidly, and our greenback currency is approaching so satisfactorily to its proper status of convertibility with gold, that there is little doubt but if we wait a short time, resumption will solve for us many of the difficulties which now oppose our funding operations abroad.

Another argument in the same direction is in the sharp competition for money which is going on in the European loan markets by the almost simultaneous appearance there of several foreign Governments as borrowers. The French war last year deranged the European money markets and advanced the rates of interest; and although this first movement was only temporary, it was followed by the apprehension and uncertainty caused by the expected appearance of France as a large borrower. So long as France is willing to pay 6 per cent, and her new loan at present prices pays the investor 5.70 per cent, besides the prospective advantage of an increase of his capital by a future advance in the quotations,—a large amount of foreign capital which might otherwise have chosen to invest itself in our new fives will be attracted to the *rentes*, and France will be, as we have often shown, a formidable competitor with us in the money markets of Europe. Moreover, our securities, from causes we hinted at last week, have not been very popular in England, and in the British money markets a

good railroad bond, paying 6 or 7 per cent to the investor would appear much more tempting than our Government bonds paying four or five per cent. It is, indeed, much to be regretted that this ignorance or prejudice in regard to the securities of our Government should so operate, and that foreign investors should close their eyes to their true interests. But we have to deal with facts as they are. And it is one of the incidental advantages which the new Syndicate will confer on our Government credit that they will enable us to complete the paying off of another 200 millions of our public debt in addition to the 490 millions which we have previously redeemed during the last five years. The moral effect which will be produced on our credit in Europe, by the paying off (chiefly from surplus revenue) of nearly 700 millions of our war debt, and by the prosperity and material progress which our people are now enjoying to a greater degree than perhaps any other nation on the face of the earth,—cannot fail to act with considerable force, and it justifies the policy which we have suggested of choosing to defer any further efforts at funding the debt except the operation can be achieved at a more reasonable cost.

THE TIME FOR REDEEMING THE FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

As we announced, some weeks ago, Mr. Boutwell, on the 1st September gave the legal notice for the first redemption of the Five-Twenties, those earliest issued being the first redeemed. The amount originally intended to be called has been increased to 100 millions, and the interest on the bonds is to cease on the 1st December, when the required 90 days will expire. As this is the first precedent of the kind in the history of our Government, considerable interest attaches to it, and its probable effects are variously interpreted by our financial men. The official circular, issued by the Treasury is as follows :

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 1, 1871.

By virtue of the authority given by an act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled an act to authorize the refunding of the National Debt, I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein below designated, known as Five-Twenty bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States in the City of Washington on or after the 1st day of December next, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day ; that is to say, coupon bonds known as the First Series, act of February 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, numbered as follows :

- 1 to 30,699 inclusive, of \$50 each.
- 1 to 43,572 inclusive, of \$100 each.
- 1 to 40,014 inclusive, of \$500 each.
- 1 to 74,104 inclusive, of \$1,000 each.

And registered bonds of the same act :

- 1 to 595 inclusive, of \$50 each.
- 1 to 4,103 inclusive, of \$100 each.
- 1 to 1,899 inclusive, of \$500 each.
- 1 to 8,906 inclusive, of \$1,000 each.
- 1 to 2,665 inclusive, of \$5,000 each.
- 1 to 2,906 inclusive, of \$10,000 each.

The amount outstanding, embraced in the numbers as above, is \$100,000,000. The coupon bonds of the act of February 25, 1862, were issued in four distinct series. The bonds of the first series, embracing those described above, do not bear the series designation upon them, while those of the second, third and fourth series are distinctly marked on the face of the bonds. United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the Loan Division, Secretary's office.

J. F. HARTLY, Acting Secretary.

Of the terms of this notice there is little to be said. There seems to be a fairness and impartiality about them which, we trust, will bear the test of experience. It is premature, however, to be too positive on the subject. The chief doubt seems to be as to the propriety of postponing the redemption absolutely till the 1st December. It would have been better to leave the option with the bond-holder ; so that, if he chose, he might get his gold from the Treasury at any date prior to the expiration of the notice, when he will be forced to take it on pain of losing his interest. It is difficult to see what reasons have prevailed with Mr. Boutwell and induced him to introduce this feature into a

programme which in other respects appears likely to work well. The whole of the bonds called in would amount, if all were outstanding, to the aggregate of 145 millions. About one-third of them seem, however, to have been already redeemed, and either cancelled or placed in the Sinking Fund.

As to the general effects of this new Treasury movement, there are several questions which are agitating the financial circles. Chief among them is the question of time. The experience of past years shows us that the six months following the present date are the most unfavorable for any large operation of government finance, requiring the movement of masses of capital of any considerable magnitude. Mr. McCulloch made some of the worst mistakes of his administration from ignoring this fact. It is easy to understand the reasons which render the fall months undesirable for large Treasury negotiations. The revival of business, after the quietude of summer, puts the pressure of full activity on the wheels of finance, and strains the monetary machinery of the country to its extremest tension. The money mechanism of a great commercial nation has some analogies with its facilities for transportation. Both, at certain seasons, are worked by legitimate business to their fullest capacity of endurance. In both, if any extra work is imposed from governmental or other paramount demands, the most conspicuous and annoying derangement may supervene. If great mischief thus occurs in the transportation system of a country, much more is a similar mischief to be dreaded in the more sensitive organism of finance. Forgetful of this, Mr. McCulloch, in some of his Treasury movements in regard to contraction of the currency and otherwise, was led to act in the autumn months instead of choosing to let loose his extraordinary pressure on the money mechanism of the country when the activity of business is below the average, and when consequently the financial machinery is receptive, and easily does any reasonable amount of extra work. But what is 100 millions, it may be said, in the huge mass of financial operations daily doing in Wall street, and why should any apprehension be awakened by any large movements of the Treasury, such as the present ? The reason is found in the experience of "the street." We are told invariably that it causes ten times as much pressure on the money market to do any large business through the cumbersome and antiquated system fastened on the country by our Independent Treasury law. If public opinion be correct in this, a transaction involving the movement of five millions into and out of the Treasury, is effected with much more difficulty than similar payments in business. It is equivalent to the movement of this sum both ways or ten millions. Multiplying this by 10 the five millions of Government business will cause a pressure on the banks equivalent to 200 millions of ordinary transactions. One hundred millions of loan transactions will thus exert a pressure on the money market as great as 2,000 millions of the regular business of the banks. We do not wish to press this view of the case. If it be correct, however, every one must see that it is of no small importance in the point of view we just adverted to. If Mr. Boutwell, as is proposed in his official circular, defers the redemption of the 100 millions of bonds till the 1st of December, how does he expect the money machinery of the country will bear the stupendous pressure ? What equivalent can he offer to the people of this country for so serious a derangement of their business facilities ? What reason can he give for imposing such a tax on the industry of the people ? For every Treasury interference which produces financial derangement causes multitudes of persons to lose money through no fault of theirs, and such losses are really

a tax on industry of the very worst sort. Better had it been if Mr. Boutwell had chosen as he originally intended, to distribute the redemption of the bonds over the whole period of three months during which the legal notice runs. Indeed, when the subject is fairly presented to his mind we have little doubt that with his usual aptness to seize and appropriate a practical suggestion of value, he will adopt the policy of allowing the holders of the bonds to get their gold and give up their securities at the time that may at once suit their convenience, and adapt itself best to the exigencies of the money market.

In any case, however, this first redemption of the Five-Twenties threatens no immediate trouble, and if the insert policy is not adopted the results are far in the future. And there is abundant evidence that the success which so far has attended Mr. Boutwell's new loan will exert, and is exerting, at home and abroad, a very favorable influence on American interests and American credit. We have been so long expecting this redemption of the Five-Twenties that it is somewhat surprising that we are so little able to foresee its consequences now it has been announced. It is satisfactory, however, to be well assured that in the least favorable contingency, the immediate effects of the negotiation will for months to come be favorable to the business interests of the country.

REVIEW OF THE MONTH.

The money market continued to work easily throughout the month of August, and nearly all the transactions in call loans were done at 2@3 per cent. There was, at times, a slightly increased activity in the demand for money; but this proved to be only temporary, and lenders failed to establish any permanent advance in their rates; at the close of the month, however, there was an appearance of greater firmness in the market, and call loans were quoted nominally higher. The demand for money from the interior was not excessive, and the banks found no difficulty in meeting it, without reducing their balances sufficiently to affect the call loan market.

In the Government bond market the absorbing topic was the successful negotiation of the new five per cent loan. Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., and their branch house Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., in London, acting as agents for the Treasury, formed a combination of bankers at home and abroad, called a syndicate, through whom the loan was successfully placed. The amount remaining to be negotiated was about \$130,000,000, of which \$80,000,000 was appropriated to the foreign market, and \$50,000,000 to this country. The subscription books abroad were opened on the 22d, and closed on the 23d, and the total amount subscribed was \$107,000,000. The \$50,000,000 allotted to this country was all taken by Saturday, the 26th; principally by the National banks. The fact having been thus established that the United States Government can borrow at five per cent interest as a maximum, it would seem to be certain that all six per cent bonds will soon be funded into others bearing a lower interest. The Secretary gives notice that in three months from September 1, he will pay off \$100,000,000 of the Five-Twenties of 1862.

PRICES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES IN AUGUST, 1871.

	6s '81	6s '81	5-20s	5-20s	5-20s	5-20s	5-20s	5-20s	10-40s	10-40s	6s
	coup.	reg.	1862.	1864.	1865.	1865n.	1867.	1868.	coup.	reg.	cur.
1	116%	114%	114%	114%	114%	114%	114%	114%	113%	113%	113%
2	116%	114%	114%	114%	114%	114%	114%	114%	113%	113%	113%
3	116%	114%	114%	114%	114%	114%	114%	114%	113%	113%	113%
4	116%	114%	114%	114%	114%	114%	114%	114%	113%	113%	113%
5	116%	114%	114%	114%	114%	114%	114%	114%	113%	113%	113%
6	116%	114%	114%	114%	114%	114%	114%	114%	113%	113%	113%
7	116%	114%	114%	114%	114%	114%	114%	114%	113%	113%	113%
8	116%	114%	114%	114%	114%	114%	114%	114%	113%	113%	113%
9	116%	114%	114%	114%	114%	114%	114%	114%	113%	113%	113%
10	117%	115%	115%	115%	115%	115%	115%	115%	114%	114%	114%
11	117%	115%	115%	115%	115%	115%	115%	115%	114%	114%	114%
12	117%	115%	115%	115%	115%	115%	115%	115%	114%	114%	114%
13	117%	115%	115%	115%	115%	115%	115%	115%	114%	114%	114%
14	118%	116%	116%	116%	116%	116%	116%	116%	115%	115%	115%
15	118%	116%	116%	116%	116%	116%	116%	116%	115%	115%	115%
16	118%	116%	116%	116%	116%	116%	116%	116%	115%	115%	115%
17	118%	116%	116%	116%	116%	116%	116%	116%	115%	115%	115%
18	119%	117%	117%	117%	117%	117%	117%	117%	116%	116%	116%
19	119%	117%	117%	117%	117%	117%	117%	117%	116%	116%	116%
20	119%	117%	117%	117%	117%	117%	117%	117%	116%	116%	116%
21	119%	117%	117%	117%	117%	117%	117%	117%	116%	116%	116%
22	119%	117%	117%	117%	117%	117%	117%	117%	116%	116%	116%
23	119%	117%	117%	117%	117%	117%	117%	117%	116%	116%	116%
24	118%	116%	116%	116%	116%	116%	116%	116%	115%	115%	115%
25	118%	116%	116%	116%	116%	116%	116%	116%	115%	115%	115%
26	118%	116%	116%	116%	116%	116%	116%	116%	115%	115%	115%
27	118%	116%	116%	116%	116%	116%	116%	116%	115%	115%	115%
28	118%	116%	116%	116%	116%	116%	116%	116%	115%	115%	115%
29	118%	116%	116%	116%	116%	116%	116%	116%	115%	115%	115%
30	118%	116%	116%	116%	116%	116%	116%	116%	115%	115%	115%
31	118%	116%	116%	116%	116%	116%	116%	116%	115%	115%	115%

Opening.....	116%	116%	114%	114%	114%	113%	113%	113%	110%	114%
Highest.....	119%	119%	114%	114%	114%	113%	113%	113%	111%	116%
Lowest.....	116%	116%	113%	113%	114%	112%	113%	113%	111%	114%
Closing.....	118%	118%	114%	114%	114%	113%	113%	113%	111%	116%

CLOSING PRICES OF CONSOLS AND U. S. SECURITIES AT LONDON.

Date.	Cons for mon.	U.S. 5-20s '62.	5-20s '67.	10-40	Date.	Cons for mon.	U.S. 5-20s '62.	5-20s '67.	10-40
Tuesday.....	1	93%	93%	92	Tuesday.....	22	93%	93%	92%
Wednesday.....	2	93%	93%	91%	Wednesday.....	23	93%	93%	92%
Thursday.....	3	93%	93%	92	Thursday.....	24	93%	93%	92%
Friday.....	4	93%	93%	92	Friday.....	25	93%	93%	92%
Saturday.....	5	93%	93%	92	Saturday.....	26	93%	93%	92%
Monday.....	6	Holl. day.			Monday.....	27	93%	93%	92%
Tuesday.....	7	93%	93%	92	Tuesday.....	28	93%	93%	92%
Wednesday.....	8	93%	93%	92	Wednesday.....	29	93%	93%	92%
Thursday.....	9	93%	93%	92	Thursday.....	30	93%	93%	92%
Friday.....	10	93%	93%	92	Friday.....	31	93%	93%	92%
Saturday.....	11	93%	93%	92	Lowest.....		93%	92%	91%
Monday.....	12	93%	93%	92	Highest.....		93%	93%	92%
Tuesday.....	13	93%	93%	92	Range.....		93%	93%	92%
Wednesday.....	14	93%	93%	92	Last.....		93%	93%	92%
Thursday.....	15	93%	93%	92	Lowest.....		91%	89%	88%
Friday.....	16	93%	93%	92	Highest.....		93%	93%	92%
Saturday.....	17	93%	93%	92	Since Jan. 1		93%	93%	92%
Monday.....	18	93%	93%	92					
Tuesday.....	19	93%	93%	92					
Wednesday.....	20	93%	93%	92					
Thursday.....	21	93%	93%	92					
Friday.....	22	93%	93%	92					
Saturday.....	23	93%	93%	92					
Monday.....	24	93%	93%	92					
Tuesday.....	25	93%	93%	92					
Wednesday.....	26	93%	93%	92					
Thursday.....	27	93%	93%	92					
Friday.....	28	93%	93%	92					
Saturday.....	29	93%	93%	92					
Monday.....	30	93%	93%	92					
Tuesday.....	31	93%	93%	92					

The stock market, in the absence of many of the principal operators, was naturally dull. Prices, however, were as a rule firm, and toward the close of the month there was a decidedly strong tone, and indications of an upward movement. The "short" interest had apparently been closed out, and the weight of opinion in regard to the future tendency of the market was on the side of higher prices. No apprehension seems to be felt of any stringency in the money market, as it is supposed that the funding operations of the Treasury will make money easy during the next few months, and, under these influences the prospect of an upward turn in stocks seemed favorable.

The following table will show the opening, highest, lowest and closing prices of railway and miscellaneous stocks during the months of July and August, 1871:

	July	August
	Open. High. Low. Clos.	Open. High. Low. Clos.
Railroad Stocks—		
Alt. & Terre Haute.....	25 25 25 25	25 25 25 25
do do pref.....	57 57 57 57	60 60 60 60
Atlantic & Pacific pref.....	35 35 35 35	35 35 35 35
Albany & Saratoga.....	93 93 93 93	93 93 93 93
Boston, Hartford & Erie.....	2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2
Chicago & Alton.....	121 121 121 121	125 125 125 125
do do pref.....	121 121 121 121	125 125 125 125
Chicago, Burl. & Quincy.....	153 153 153 153	152 152 152 152
do do Northwest.....	74 74 74 74	67 67 67 67
do do pref.....	92 92 92 92	91 91 91 91
do do Rock Island.....	105 105 105 105	107 107 107 107
Columb. Chic. & Ind. C.....	19 19 19 19	19 19 19 19
Cleve. & Pittsburg.....	116 116 116 116	121 121 121 121
do Col. Cin. & Ind.....	86 86 86 86	86 86 86 86
Del. Lack & Western.....	106 106 106 106	109 109 109 109
Dubuque & Sioux city.....	90 90 90 90	87 87 87 87
Erie.....	29 29 29 29	25 25 25 25
do do pref.....	57 57 57 57	58 58 58 58
Harlem.....	125 125 125 125	128 128 128 128
Hannibal & St. Joseph.....	81 81 81 81	79 79 79 79
do do pref.....	87 87 87 87	81 81 81 81
Hartford & New Haven.....	170 170 170 170	170 170 170 170
Illinois Central.....	131 131 131 131	133 133 133 133
Lake Sho. & Mich. Senth.....	105 105 105 105	108 108 108 108
Mar. & Cin. Ist. pref.....	9 9 9 9	24 24 24 24
Mar. & Cin. Ist. pref.....	9 9 9 9	24 24 24 24
Michigan Central.....	12 12 12 12	120 120 120 120
Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	60 60 60 60	60 60 60 60
do do pref.....	79 79 79 79	80 80 80 80
Morris & Essex.....	93 93 93 93	93 93 93 93
New Jersey.....	112 112 112 112	125 125 125 125
N Y Cen. & H R. stock.....	96 96 96 96	96 96 96 96
do scrip.....	92 92 92 92	92 92 92 92
do do N. Haven.....	155 155 155 155	155 155 155 155
do do scrip.....	140 140 140 140	140 140 140 140
Ohio & Mississippi.....	47 47 47 47	44 44 44 44
do do pref.....	77 77 77 77	73 73 73 73
Panama.....	52 52 52 52	53 53 53 53
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. guar.....	100 100 100 100	99 99 99 99
Reading.....	110 110 110 110	113 113 113 113
Rome & Watertown.....	116 116 116 116	115 115 115 115
St. Louis & Iron Moun.....	60 60 60 60	59 59 59 59
South Side.....	72 72 72 72	74 74 74 74
Union Pacific.....	30 30 30 30	27 27 27 27
Toledo, Wab. & Western.....	58 58 58 58	61 61 61 61
do do do pref.....	82 82 82 82	82 82 82 82
Miscellaneous—		
Consolidated Coal.....	36 36 36 36	37 37 37 37
Cumberland Coal & Iron.....	42 42 42 42	40 40 40 40
American Coal.....	22 22 22 22	20 20 20 20
Pennsylvania Coal.....	30 30 30 30	30 30 30 30
Maryland Coal.....	70 70 70 70	74 74 74 74
Spring Mountain Coal.....	42 42 42 42	46 46 46 46
Pacific Mail.....	79 79 79 79	78 78 78 78
Canton.....	4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4
Brunswick City Land.....	4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4
Mariposa.....	4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4
do do pref.....	23 23 23 23	25 25 25 25
do Tr. 10s certif.....	12 12 12 12	12 12 12 12
Quicksilver.....	20 20 20 20	19 19 19 19
do do pref.....	58 58 58 58	57 57 57 57
West. Union Telegraph.....	80 80 80 80	82 82 82 82
Adams.....	53 53 53 53	53 53 53 53
American M. Union.....	43 43 43 43	44 44 44 44
United States.....	53 53 53 53	45 45 45 45
Wells, Fargo & Co.....	2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2
do do scrip.....	122 122 122 122	119 119 119 119
Del. & Hud. Canal.....	122 122 122 122	120 120 120 120

In the gold market the attention of operators was directed to making cash gold scarce for delivery, with the object of obtaining high rates of interest for its use. In this manner they succeeded in making borrowers pay enormous rates for the use of gold, ranging from 1-64 to 1 per cent a day, the latter rate having been

paid on the 23d, when the operations of the gold clique culminated in the above high rates; the Secretary of the Treasury then came to the relief of the market by selling \$1,000,000 of gold one day before the usual time, subsequent to which the rates declined and ranged at ordinary figures.

COURSE OF GOLD IN AUGUST, 1871.

Date.	Open ^g	Lowest	Highest	Closing	Date.	Open ^g	Lowest	Highest	Closing
Tuesday.....1	112½	112½	112½	112½	Wednesday.....23	112½	112½	112½	112½
Wednesday.....2	112½	112½	112½	112½	Thursday.....24	112½	112½	112½	112½
Thursday.....3	112½	112½	112½	112½	Friday.....25	112½	112½	112½	112½
Friday.....4	112½	112½	112½	112½	Saturday.....26	112½	112½	112½	112½
Saturday.....5	112½	112½	112½	112½	Monday.....28	112½	112½	112½	112½
Monday.....6	112½	112½	112½	112½	Tuesday.....29	112½	112½	112½	112½
Tuesday.....7	112½	112½	112½	112½	Wednesday.....30	112½	112½	112½	112½
Wednesday.....8	112½	112½	112½	112½	Thursday.....31	112½	112½	112½	112½
Thursday.....9	112½	112½	112½	112½	Aug., 1871.....1	112½	112½	112½	112½
Friday.....10	112½	112½	112½	112½	".....2	112½	112½	112½	112½
Saturday.....11	112½	112½	112½	112½	".....3	112½	112½	112½	112½
Monday.....12	112½	112½	112½	112½	".....4	112½	112½	112½	112½
Tuesday.....13	112½	112½	112½	112½	".....5	112½	112½	112½	112½
Wednesday.....14	112½	112½	112½	112½	".....6	112½	112½	112½	112½
Thursday.....15	112½	112½	112½	112½	".....7	112½	112½	112½	112½
Friday.....16	112½	112½	112½	112½	".....8	112½	112½	112½	112½
Saturday.....17	112½	112½	112½	112½	".....9	112½	112½	112½	112½
Monday.....18	112½	112½	112½	112½	".....10	112½	112½	112½	112½
Tuesday.....19	112½	112½	112½	112½	".....11	112½	112½	112½	112½
Wednesday.....20	112½	112½	112½	112½	".....12	112½	112½	112½	112½
Thursday.....21	112½	112½	112½	112½	".....13	112½	112½	112½	112½
Friday.....22	112½	112½	112½	112½	".....14	112½	112½	112½	112½

S'ce Jan 1, 1871, 110½ 110½ 113½ 112½

Foreign Exchange was completely unsettled during a great part of the month by the stringency in gold, and rates fell off materially, the best bankers' 60 days sterling bills selling as low as 108½ from the hands of third parties. After the cessation of the pressure in gold exchange recovered to 109½@109½, but reacted toward the close of the month, and was quoted then at 108½@109½ for prime 60 days sterling, and 109½@109½ for short sight.

STERLING EXCHANGE FOR AUGUST, 1871.

Aug. 1.....	60 days.	3 days.	Aug. 17.....	60 days.	3 days.
1.....	109½@110	109½@109½	17.....	109½@109½	109½@109½
2.....	109½@110	109½@109½	18.....	109½@109½	109½@109½
3.....	109½@110	109½@109½	19.....	109½@109½	109½@109½
4.....	109½@109½	109½@109½	20.....	109½@109½	109½@109½
5.....	109½@109½	109½@109½	21.....	109½@109½	109½@109½
6.....	109½@109½	109½@109½	22.....	109½@109½	109½@109½
7.....	109½@109½	109½@109½	23.....	109½@109½	109½@109½
8.....	109½@109½	109½@109½	24.....	109½@109½	109½@109½
9.....	109½@109½	109½@109½	25.....	109½@109½	109½@109½
10.....	109½@109½	109½@109½	26.....	109½@109½	109½@109½
11.....	109½@109½	109½@109½	27.....	109½@109½	109½@109½
12.....	109½@109½	109½@109½	28.....	109½@109½	109½@109½
13.....	109½@109½	109½@109½	29.....	109½@109½	109½@109½
14.....	109½@109½	109½@109½	30.....	109½@109½	109½@109½
15.....	109½@109½	109½@109½	31.....	109½@109½	109½@109½
16.....	109½@109½	109½@109½			
Range.....				108½@110	109 @110½

CHANGES IN THE REDEEMING AGENTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The following are the changes in the Redeeming Agents of National Banks since the 17th of August, 1871. These weekly changes are furnished by, and published in accordance with, an arrangement made with the Comptroller of the Currency:

LOCATION.	NAME OF BANK.	REDEEMING AGENT.
New Jersey— Newark.....	The Merchants' National Bank.....	The Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New York, approved.
Louisiana— New Orleans.....	The Teutonia National Bank.....	The Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New York, approved in place of the National Bank of the Commonwealth, New York.
Louisiana— New Orleans.....	The New Orleans National Banking Association.....	The Bank of New York National Banking Association of New York, approved.
Kentucky— Covington.....	The German National Bank.....	The First National Bank of Cincinnati, approved.
Illinois— Chicago.....	The Cook County National Bank.....	The Chemical National Bank of New York, approved.
Missouri— Shelbina.....	The First National Bank.....	The Valley National Bank of St. Louis, approved in place of the Third National Bank of St. Louis.
Missouri— La Grange.....	The First National Bank.....	The Union National Bank of St. Louis, approved.
Missouri— Warrensburg.....	The First National Bank.....	The Union National Bank of St. Louis, approved.
Texas— Jefferson.....	The National Bank of Jefferson.....	The Ninth National Bank of New York, approved as additional redeeming agent.
Nebraska— Brownville.....	The First National Bank.....	The National Currency Bank of New York, approved.

New National Banks.

The following is a list of the National Banks organized since the 17th of August, 1871:

- Official No. 1,865—The National Bank of Rolla, Missouri. Authorized capital, \$100,000; paid in capital, \$50,000. Cyrus H. Frost, President; Robert C. Faulkner, Cashier. Authorized to commence business August 21, 1871.
- 1,866—The First National Bank of St. Joseph, Michigan. Authorized capital, \$50,000; paid in capital, \$35,000. W. E. Higman, President; Francis Jordan, Cashier. Authorized to commence business August 29, 1871.
- 1,867—The National Bank of Illinois at Chicago, Illinois. Authorized capital, \$500,000; paid in capital, \$250,000. George Schneider, President; Wm. M. Scudder, Cashier. Authorized to commence business August 29, 1871.

—It is officially announced that Messrs. Clews, Habicht & Co. have been appointed fiscal agents of the United States Government at London for all foreign countries; a trust, until now vested in the house of Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., of London.

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT LONDON, AND ON LONDON AT LATEST DATES.

EXCHANGE AT LONDON— AUGUST 18.			EXCHANGE ON LONDON.		
ON—	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST DATE.	TIME.	RATE.
Amsterdam.....	short.	11.17½@11.18	Aug. 17.	short.	11.83
Antwerp.....	3 months.	25.57½@25.62½	"	"	25.27½
Hamburg.....	"	13.9½@13.9½	"	"	13.08
Paris.....	"	25.62½@25.67½	"	"	25.30
Paris.....	short.	25.35 @25.42½	"	"	121.50
Vienna.....	3 months.	12.27½@12.32½	Aug. 17.	3 mos.	121.50
Berlin.....	"	6.22½@6.23½	"	"	6.21½
Frankfort.....	"	118½@118½	"	short.	118½
St. Petersburg.....	"	31½@	Aug. 18.	3 mos.	31 31-32
Cadiz.....	"	49½@49½	"	"	"
Lisbon.....	90 days.	5½@5½	"	"	"
Milan.....	3 months.	27.5 @27.15	"	"	"
Genoa.....	"	"	"	"	"
Naples.....	"	"	"	"	"
New York.....	"	"	Aug. 18.	60 days.	108½
Jamaica.....	"	"	"	"	"
Havana.....	"	"	"	"	"
Rio de Janeiro.....	"	"	July 23.	90 days.	22½
Bahia.....	"	"	July 27.	"	23@23½
Valparaiso.....	"	"	"	"	"
Panama.....	"	"	July 29.	90 days.	23@23½
Singapore.....	60 days.	4s. 5d.	"	"	"
Hong Kong.....	"	4s. 5d.	"	"	"
Ceylon.....	"	3 per cent. dis.	"	"	"
Bombay.....	"	1s. 10½d.	Aug. 14.	6 mos.	1s. 11 3/16d.
Madras.....	"	"	"	"	"
Calcutta.....	"	"	Aug. 17.	6 mos.	1s. 11½d.
Sydney.....	30 days.	½ per cent. dis.	"	"	"

[From our own correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, August 19.

During the greater part of the week the weather has been intensely hot and dry, and a large breadth of cereal produce has been cut and carted. The dryness of the weather has enabled the farmers to stack their produce almost immediately, so that it has remained in shocks only a few days. Further experience shows that the estimates which have been ventured upon respecting our crops are pretty correct, for while wheat promises to be an average, or perhaps something under an average, all other descriptions of produce promise to be full average crops. Barley, oats, beans and peas will be abundant crops, a result which might safely have been anticipated when the favorable weather for those grains is taken into consideration. With regard to potatoes, the accounts are very encouraging. From some quarters there are reports of disease, but the complaints on this head are very few. Other roots will yield abundantly, and that this will be the case is the more evident, as the period of hot, oppressive weather seems to have broken up, and cooler and more genial weather has set in. During the last forty-eight hours, rather a heavy amount of rain has fallen, but as the days have been bright and drying, harvest work has not been at all impeded. The rain, rather than injuring the wheat, may, after the last fortnight of scorching weather, have a beneficial effect by setting the grain more firmly, and by saving a considerable loss of produce in the process of cutting and carting.

The farmers have been so busy in the fields of late that up to the present time, only a small quantity of new wheat has been sent to market. The samples received, however, although showing signs of having been hastily prepared, indicate that our present wheat crop is not deficient in quality and condition. In fact, the crop is unquestionably a good one, and it may also be repeated that the yield of the land this year is as heavy as in the most abundant of seasons. Some farmers have seized the opportunity of thrashing their wheat on the fields so as to save the expense of carting and stacking. Such a course is evidently remunerative, for wheat is selling at a price which, with an average yield per acre, pays well, while, at the same time, there is not much prospect of prices advancing. The trade, however, although drooping, is not altogether wanting in firmness. There are two reasons for this: First, there is a very general impression that France will have to import largely this season in order to meet her deficiencies. That such must be the case seems almost certain, for if France should be able to surmount the difficulties of the present year without the aid of foreign supplies, the opinions which have been formed of the resources of that country have been greatly underestimated. There is, however, even at this early period, a moderate inquiry in our markets, and "off the coast" for fine qualities of wheat, and several cargoes of Californian produce have recently been purchased for transmission to French ports. Some new English wheat has also been taken this week at 57s. 9d. per quarter, free on board. The second cause tending to produce firmness in the wheat trade at the present moment is the presence of millers from the North of England in our Southern markets. Owing to the early period at which the

last crop was harvested, and to the lateness of the present season the "year" 1870-71 was a protracted one, and Lancashire and Yorkshire millers now notice a scarcity of good English wheat. As their wants must be supplied, they must, as a matter of course, attend the markets in the earlier districts, and create a demand which is, in a certain sense, fictitious. Should the harvest in the North, however, be got in in dry condition, this state of things will be rectified in the course of a few weeks.

The average price of English wheat in England and Wales for last week was 58s. 5d. per quarter, against 54s. 10d. last year; 52s. in 1869; 55s. in 1868, and 68s. 4d. in 1867.

Annexed is a statement showing the imports and exports of bread and feeding stuffs into and from the United Kingdom, during last week and since the commencement of the season, compared with the corresponding periods in 1869-70:

FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 12.

	1870-71		1870-71	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Wheat.....cwt.	804,041	5,636	1,460,309	8,870
Barley.....	210,698	53	155,253	1,369
Oats.....	246,110	2,574	592,967	122,122
Peas.....	23,783	68	104,042	35
Beans.....	55,083	80	21,951	.....
Indian Corn.....	396,760	5,136	386,177	86
Flour.....	65,340	866	88,404	8,343

FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SEASON, (AUG. 28.

	1870-71		1870-71	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Wheat.....cwt.	32,722,678	3,237,667	37,388,272	964,912
Barley.....	7,609,830	111,563	7,533,660	101,195
Oats.....	9,705,348	1,460,996	11,108,365	753,570
Peas.....	961,048	56,738	1,954,362	14,411
Beans.....	2,048,329	18,621	1,708,760	3,161
Indian Corn.....	15,235,700	79,275	17,125,009	16,450
Flour.....	4,237,878	1,350,317	5,750,218	102,267

The following are the totals for the corresponding periods in 1868-69:

	Imports.		Exports.	
	For the week.	Since Sept. 1.	For the week.	Since Sept. 1.
Wheat.....cwt.	987,892	26,651,065	.....	163,705
Barley.....	136,090	8,799,411	.....	103,293
Oats.....	115,430	5,775,493	5	122,709
Peas.....	18,943	1,146,676	84	26,150
Beans.....	21,337	2,264,085	.....	4,694
Indian Corn.....	453,565	13,031,563	21	4,512
Flour.....	109,783	3,684,850	646	33,678

Of our imports of wheat into the United Kingdom during the first seven months of the current year, viz., 19,386,678 cwt., 7,436,482 cwt. were received from Russia, 7,063,994 cwt. from the United States, 1,166,348 cwt. from British North America, 927,072 cwt. from Turkey, Moldavia and Wallachia, 215,108 cwt. from Austria, and 1,673,461 cwt. from Germany. The increase in our imports from Russia, as compared with last year, is 2,300,000 cwt., from the Austrian Territories 172,000 cwt., from Turkey, &c. 620,000 cwt., from Canada 185,000 cwt.; while from the United States there is a decrease of 180,000 cwt., and from Germany 581,000 cwt. The increase in our importation is chiefly due, therefore, to our augmented receipts from Russia. Our imports of flour show a diminution of nearly 400,000 cwt., the total for the first seven months of this year being 2,456,278 cwt., against 2,839,393 cwt. in 1870. This decrease is chiefly due to the small importation from France, the total being only 2,254 cwt., against 577,039 cwt. last year. From the United States the imports were 1,287,184 cwt., against 1,256,648 cwt. in 1870.

Previously to the recent hot weather many fears were entertained respecting the safety of the hop crop. The following report from Kent, which is our principal hop-growing country, will dispel some of those apprehensions:

The brilliant weather of the past fortnight has had a most remarkable effect on the hop plants, which, throughout the entire hop-growing districts of Kent and the adjoining counties, show a marked improvement. Already the plants are getting into burr, which is fast developing itself. The improvement has extended itself to the worst grounds, and in these a fair sprinkling of hops is expected to be grown. In the best cultivated plantations, in which the hops are cultivated on the viney principle, more especially in the district around Maidstone, there are indications of a yield of 20 cwt. to the acre, but this will be an altogether exceptional crop, there being hundreds of acres in which, consequent on the disastrous weather of the early summer, the crop will not produce more than one cwt. per acre. The reports from the Continental hop-growing districts are variable, but all agree that the crop will this year be below the average.

In the money market there is no feature of importance. The supply of money is still very abundant, but there is rather more inquiry for long dated paper. The bank return published this week shows some increase of strength, but as the settlement between France and Germany is far from being concluded, some large sums of money may at any moment be withdrawn from the bank. The French government has, as is well known, tendered, and the German government has accepted, long dated bills in payment of a portion of the indemnity, and as many of these are drawn on England there may be some disturbance in our market when they arrive at maturity. The question of these bills has brought about a "coolness" between the French and German authorities at Frankfurt. On the bills being accepted by Germany, France mooted the evacuation of a portion of territory occupied by German troops, as stipulated in the treaty of Frank-

fort, but Germany declines to move on the ground that the bills have not yet matured, and observes that it must see if the bills are good, as expressed in the treaty, before the government can fulfil its obligations to France. The quotations of money, compared with those of last year, are subjoined:

	1870.	1871.	Per cent.	1870.	1871.	Per cent.
Bank minimum.....	4 1/2 @	2 @	.....	4 months' b'k bills.	4 @ 4 1/2	1 1/2 @ 2
Open-market rates:				6 months' b'k bills.	4 1/2 @ 5	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
30 and 60 days' bills	3 1/2 @ 4	1 1/2 @	.....	4 and 6 trade bills.	5 @ 5 1/2	2 1/2 @ 3 1/2
3 months' bills.....	4 @	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2	.....		

The rates of interest allowed by the joint stock banks and discount houses for deposits are subjoined:

	1870.	1871.
Joint stock banks.....	3 1/2	1
Discount houses at call.....	3 1/2	1
Discount houses with 7 days' notice.....	3 1/2	1 1/2
Discount houses with 14 days' notice.....	3 1/2	1 1/2

The following are the quotations for money at the leading Continental cities compared with 1870:

	B'k rate.	Op. m'kt.		B'k rate.	Op. m'kt.
1870. 1871.	1870. 1871.	1870. 1871.	1870. 1871.	1870. 1871.	1870. 1871.
At Paris.....	5 5	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2	At Turin.....	5	5
Vienna.....	5 5	5 5	Brussels.....	7 4	6 1/2 @ 7 3/4
Berlin.....	6 4	5 1/2 @ 6 3/4	Madrid.....	5	6
Frankfort.....	3 5 1/2 @ 7 1/2	2 1/2	Hamburg.....	6	3
Amsterdam.....	6 3 1/2	5 1/2 @ 6 3/4	St. Petersburg.....	8	8 1/2

Annexed is a statement showing the present position of the Bank of England, the Bank rate of discount, the price of Consols the average quotation for English wheat, the price of Middling Upland Cotton, and of No. 40 Mule Yarn, fair, second quality, compared with the four previous years:

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Circulation, including bank post bills.....	24,449,800	24,751,090	24,198,115	24,343,280	25,693,482
Public deposits.....	6,526,514	2,866,231	3,372,108	5,345,430	4,686,230
Other deposits.....	19,468,445	20,172,244	18,596,805	20,442,729	23,178,143
Government securities.....	12,812,373	13,790,131	14,304,767	12,483,861	14,268,368
Other securities.....	17,052,659	16,174,185	13,790,738	20,886,759	16,898,298
Reserve of notes and coin.....	14,600,771	11,489,791	12,270,374	11,249,953	15,298,769
Coin and bullion.....	23,332,661	20,735,201	20,957,809	19,785,988	25,338,009
Bank rate.....	2 p. c.	2 p. c.	2 1/2 p. c.	4 1/2 p. c.	2 p. c.
Consols.....	94 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	91 1/2	93 1/2
Price of wheat.....	68s. 4d.	55s. 0d.	52s. 0d.	54s. 10d.	58s. 5d.
Mid. Upland cotton.....	10 1/2 d.	10 1/2 d.	1s. 3 1/2 d.	8 1/2 d.	8 1/2 d.
No. 40 mule yarn.....	1s. 3d.	1s. 2d.	1s. 5d.	1s. 1 1/2 d.	1s. 1 1/2 d.

In the rates of foreign exchange there have been no material alterations, and the bullion market is without an especial feature. The following prices of bullion are from Messrs. Pixley, Abell, Langley & Blake's circular:

	GOLD.	S. d.	S. d.
Bar Gold.....	per oz. standard.	77	8 1/2 @ 77 9
Bar Gold, Refinable.....	per oz. standard.	77	11 @
United States Gold Coin.....	per oz.	76	3 @
	SILVER.	S. d.	S. d.
Bar Silver, Fine.....	per oz. standard.	5	0 1/2 @ 5 0 1/2
Bar Silver, containing 5 grains Gold.....	per oz. standard.	5	1 1/2 @
Fine Cake Silver.....	per oz.	no price.	
Mexican Dollars.....	per oz.—last price.	4	10 15-16 @ 4 11 1/2

The prominent feature in the Stock Exchange is a continued demand for British railway shares, in the value of which a further rise has taken place. Consols are without important change; but foreign securities have attracted more attention, and have improved in value. United States Five-Twenties, however, are somewhat lower, on the announcement that large amounts will be called in on the 1st of September next for redemption on the 1st of December. The following were the highest and lowest prices of Consols and the principal American securities on each day of the week:

	Monday.	Tues'd'y.	Wednes'd'y.	Thurs'd'y.	Friday.	Satur.
Consols.....	93 1/2-93 3/4	93 1/2-93 3/4	93 1/2-93 3/4	93 1/2-93 3/4	93 1/2-93 3/4	93 1/2-93 3/4
U. S. 5-20's, 1882.....	91-92	91-92	91-92	91-92	91-92	91-92
U. S. 5-20's, 1884.....	91-92	91-92	91-92	91-92	91-92	91-92
U. S. 5-20's, 1885.....	91-92	91-92	91-92	91-92	91-92	91-92
U. S. 5-20's, 1874.....	89-90	89-90	89-90	89-90	89-90	89-90
U. S. 5-20's, 1887.....	92 1/2-93	92 1/2-93	92 1/2-93	92 1/2-93	92 1/2-93	92 1/2-93
U. S. 10-40's, 1904.....	92 1/2-93	92 1/2-93	92 1/2-93	92 1/2-93	92 1/2-93	92 1/2-93
Atlantic & Gt. West. consol'd mort. bd's.....	41 1/2-42	41 1/2-42	41 1/2-42	42-43	42 1/2-43	43-44
Eric shares (\$100).....	24 1/2-25	24 1/2-25	24 1/2-25	24 1/2-25	24 1/2-25	24 1/2-25
Illinois shares (\$100).....	108 1/2-109	109 1/2-110	109 1/2-110	109 1/2-110	109 1/2-110	109 1/2-110

Messrs. Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. have announced that the will be prepared to receive subscriptions to the five per cent loan of the United States, to the extent of £75,000,000, from Tuesday to Thursday next. There are indications that the loan will be fully subscribed, and the quotation in the Stock Exchange to-day is 1 1/2 to 1 1/4 premium.

Trade remains healthy, and in the wool and iron industries an active business is doing. The following relates to the trade of Manchester:

The quiet tone which prevailed in this market at the close of last week continued until Wednesday, when there were symptoms of rather more business. This was brought about by sellers acceding to rather lower prices, and a fair business was done at rates which had previously been refused. To-day prices have been rather higher, and both spinners and manufacturers have declined offers which they would have accepted two days since. During the week a fair business has been done, and producers have been able to sell in sufficient quantity to keep themselves well under contract. Manufacturers have a very unprofitable business at present, but confidence is pretty general that prices are not likely to be much lower for some time to come. The

abundance and cheapness of money are elements of strength in the market, and there is no difficulty whatever in holding either cotton or the manufactured article. Nevertheless, there is apparently an indisposition to accumulate stocks, and both spinners and manufacturers sell whenever they have an opportunity of doing so. On Tuesday producers, finding that they could not make progress at prices which they had previously been contending for, gave way a little, and a fair business was done on that day and on Wednesday. The market has consequently been rather steadier since, and numerous offers have been refused at prices which were accepted two days ago.

Annexed is a statement showing the imports and exports of cotton into and from the United Kingdom, from September 1 to August 17, compared with the corresponding period in 1869-70.

	1870-71		1869-70	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
American.....bales.	2,271,704	362,495	1,441,354	115,481
Brazilian.....	452,330	57,567	425,234	48,902
East Indian.....	986,988	528,419	1,307,056	454,656
Egyptian.....	234,333	13,932	167,688	4,417
Miscellaneous.....	205,408	12,392	130,792	13,059
Total.....	4,153,753	974,795	3,372,124	636,515

The traffic receipts of railways in the United Kingdom for the week ending Aug. 13, amounted to £1,005,126, on 13,913 miles against £913,697 last year, on 13,665 miles, showing an increase of 247 miles and of £91,429. The receipts for the goods traffic on the fourteen principal lines reached a total of £397,656, against £364,588, showing an increase of £33,068.

English Market Reports—Per Cable.

The daily closing quotations in the markets of London and Liverpool for the past week have been reported by submarine telegraph, as shown in the following summary:

London Money and Stock Market.—Consols close at last week's prices. American securities close quiet and steady, 62s and 65s showing an advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ d and 67s an advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Consols for money.....	93 $\frac{3}{4}$	93 $\frac{3}{4}$	93 $\frac{3}{4}$	93 $\frac{3}{4}$	93 $\frac{3}{4}$	93 $\frac{3}{4}$
" account.....	93 $\frac{3}{4}$	93 $\frac{3}{4}$	93 $\frac{3}{4}$	93 $\frac{3}{4}$	93 $\frac{3}{4}$	93 $\frac{3}{4}$
U. S. 6s (5-20s), 1862.....	93	93	92 $\frac{3}{4}$	93	93 $\frac{3}{4}$	93 $\frac{3}{4}$
" old, 1862.....	93 $\frac{3}{4}$	93 $\frac{3}{4}$	93	93 $\frac{3}{4}$	93 $\frac{3}{4}$	93 $\frac{3}{4}$
" 1867.....	92 $\frac{3}{4}$	92 $\frac{3}{4}$	92 $\frac{3}{4}$	92 $\frac{3}{4}$	92 $\frac{3}{4}$	92 $\frac{3}{4}$
U. S. 10-40s.....	90 $\frac{3}{4}$	90 $\frac{3}{4}$	90 $\frac{3}{4}$	90 $\frac{3}{4}$	90 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$

The daily closing quotations for United States 6s (1862) at Frankfurt were:

Frankfurt.....	95 $\frac{3}{4}$	95 $\frac{3}{4}$ @%
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Liverpool Cotton Market.—See special report of cotton.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—Red western and California wheat and corn show a decline, and winter wheat an advance; other prices unchanged.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Flour (Western).....	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0
Wheat (No. 2 Mid. Red).....	10 4	10 4	10 4	10 4	10 4	10 4
" (Red Winter).....	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 12
" (California White).....	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 11
Corn (W. m'd).....	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 6
Barley (Canadian).....	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0
Oats (Am. & Can.).....	3 2	3 2	3 2	3 2	3 2	3 2
Peas (Canadian).....	38 6	38 6	38 6	38 6	38 6	38 6

Liverpool Provisions Market.—This market closes quiet, at last week's prices.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Beef (ex. pr. mess).....	75 0	75 0	75 0	75 0	75 0	75 0
Pork (Etu. pr. mess).....	45 0	45 0	45 0	45 0	45 0	45 0
Bacon, Camb. cut.....	31 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	31 0
Lard (American).....	45 0	45 0	45 0	45 0	45 0	45 0
Caese (fine).....	49 0	49 0	49 0	49 0	49 0	49 0

Liverpool Produce Market.—The market closed quiet, common rosin showing a decline of 11d, and refined petroleum an advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Rosin (com. Wilm.).....	19 6	19 6	19 6	19 6	19 6	19 6
" (fine pale).....	19 6	19 6	19 6	19 6	19 6	19 6
Petroleum (std white).....	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6
" (spirits).....	10	10	10	10	10	10
Tallow (American).....	43 6	43 6	43 6	43 6	43 6	43 6

London Produce and Oil Markets.—Sperm oil has shown a decline of £1 and linseed oil an advance of 10s. during the week.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Lins d'oe (obl).....	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10
Linseed (Calcutta).....	62 6	62 6	62 6	62 6	62 6	62 6
Sugar (No. 12 Dch std).....	36 6	36 6	36 6	36 6	36 6	36 6
Sperm oil.....	81 0	81 0	81 0	81 0	81 0	81 0
Whale oil.....	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0
Linseed oil.....	32 10	32 15	32 15	32 15	33 0	33 0

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports this week show an increase in both dry goods and general merchandise. The total imports amount to \$10,383,922 this week, against \$7,168,065 last week, and \$9,690,472 the previous week. The exports are \$3,955,742 this week, against \$4,729,437 last week, and \$3,959,636 the previous week. The exports of cotton the past week were 8,631 bales, against 7,101 bales last week. The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry goods) Aug. 25, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) Aug. 26.

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Dry goods.....	\$3,126,200	\$3,571,887	\$3,595,395	\$5,285,140
General merchandise.....	3,072,307	3,504,941	4,415,206	5,098,782
Total for the week.....	\$6,198,507	\$7,076,828	\$8,010,601	\$10,383,922
Previously reported.....	162,176,815	200,210,154	190,003,744	246,991,120

Since Jan. 1..... \$168,375,322 \$207,386,982 \$198,014,345 \$257,375,042

In our report of the dry goods trade will be found the imports of dry goods for one week later.

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports, for the week ending August 29:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
For the week.....	\$2,837,891	\$3,835,019	\$2,618,703	\$3,955,742
Previously reported.....	108,630,209	122,767,777	117,132,280	150,974,418

Since Jan. 1..... \$111,455,100 \$126,602,796 \$119,780,983 \$154,930,160

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending Aug. 26, 1871:

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Aug. 22—St. Allemania, Ham- burg— Foreign silver.....	31,700			\$800
" 23—St. China, Liverpool— Silver bars.....	128,724			35,300
" 23—St. South America, Pernambuco— Silver bars.....	484			142,010
" 23—St. City of Brooklyn, Liverpool— Foreign gold.....	1,855			21,704
" 23—Sch. Joe Kelly, Mar- acaibo— American gold.....	25,000			18,000
" 23—Sch. Joe Kelly, Mar- acaibo— Silver bars.....				26,000
Total for the week.....				\$431,478
Previously reported.....				52,877,856

Total since Jan. 1, 1871..... \$53,309,334

	1870.	1871.
Same time in.....	\$42,187,607	39,872,171
1869.....	34,713,945	52,882,448
1868.....	63,887,110	19,960,545

The imports of specie at this port during the past week have been as follows:

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Aug. 22—St. North America, St. Thomas— Gold.....	965			13,641
" 25—St. Morro Castle, Havana— Silver.....	565			19,236
" 25—St. City of Mexico, Vera Cruz— Gold.....				4,277
Total for the week.....				\$28,683
Previously reported.....				7,322,480

Total since January 1, 1871..... \$7,561,163

	1870.	1871.
Same time in.....	\$7,522,732	\$4,850,183
1869.....	9,835,856	2,149,909

Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Loan.—Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, the bankers, negotiating this loan, make the following announcement by circular:

"On account of the very heavy sales of Chesapeake and Ohio Bonds the last few days, reaching nearly \$2,000,000, and mostly to capitalists in exchange for their Five-Twenty and Central Pacific Bonds, thus leaving only \$5,000,000 still unsold, the Directors of the Company, through C. P. Huntington, President, have this day directed us to advance the price to 93 and accrued interest. His letter to us, containing items of interest to all bondholders, we publish entire:

NEW YORK, August 28, 1871.

Messrs. FISK & HATCH, Financial Agents, etc.,
GENTLEMEN:—Since my return from California I notice that the sales of the securities of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company are much in advance of the present wants of the Company; and as the Western Division, from the Ohio River to the Falls of Kanawha, ninety-five (95) miles, will be completed in October; and the work on the remainder of the road is now so far advanced that there is no doubt of the completion of the whole line in the summer of 1872, when all these securities should readily bring par:

For the above reasons you will sell none of the Company's Bonds after this date at less than 93 and accrued interest, and make no sales at that price for delivery subsequent to the time of sale.

Truly yours,

C. P. HUNTINGTON, President.

A letter from the White Sulphur Springs, in the Washington Patriot, says:

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad is now under contract from this point to the Ohio River, to be completed in July, 1872. Its terminus on the Ohio is at or near the mouth of the Big Sandy River, where the town of Huntington has been laid out on an extensive scale, and important improvements already made. A wealthy company have the matter in hand, and have built hotels, workshops, dwellings, wharves, &c., in readiness for the fast-growing business of the road. The town is named after C. P. Huntington, Esq., of New York, the president of the railroad company. General Wickham, of Richmond, is the vice-president and the active manager of the company.

From Huntington to the falls of the Kanawha River, a distance of over a hundred miles, the road will be finished and the cars running on it by the 1st of October. The connection will be made from that point to this by a line of stages, over a Macadamized road. The distance is about eighty miles. The whole length of the line is under work, pushing rapidly forward. From this place to Millboro' they are making a new road, so as to supersede the heavy grades of that portion of it. When completed, in July of next year, there will be no grade on the road greater than twenty-nine feet to the mile—an unexampled achievement in scaling the Alleghenies, and an advantage over other projected routes.

It is impossible to conceive the immeasurable advantages to arise from this great enterprise to Virginia and West Virginia, Washington being now one of the centres of a great railway network, will receive her proportion of the benefits.

—Messrs. Tanner & Co., 11 Wall street, financial agents of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, report an active demand for the first mortgage land grant and sinking fund bonds of the Western division of that road, representing 160 miles of road west of Marysville, in Kansas, and the land grants of 1,500,000 acres along the line of the road. The route forms an important link in the chain of railroads connecting the Eastern, Middle and Southwestern States, with the best portions of the Great West, being almost a due west extension of the Hannibal and St. Joseph road to the Union Pacific at Denver City, on the Platte River. The Eastern Division of the road, lying between St. Joseph and Marysville, was completed a few months since, and the bonds on that section already command a premium over the price, at which they were put upon the market, though unsupported by a land grant. Of the Western Division, upon which the present loan of \$5,500,000 is based, 25 miles are completed, 60 miles are graded, and the entire 160 miles, at the rate of progress, will be in running order by next August.

On another page will be found an interesting map of the route of this road, and many particulars in regard to the progress of the work and value of the property.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE VALUE OF LAND GRANTS TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.

In offering the remainder of the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Land Grant Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company to the public, we would respectfully call their attention to a few facts in regard to the value of Land Grants, especially where the lands granted are located in a fertile section of country. The Illinois Central Railroad Company was the first to receive Government aid in the shape of Lands, and in 1850 received a grant of 2,595,000 acres. Of these lands the Company have sold 2,179,200 acres, and realized for the same \$24,900,883. The remaining 415,810 acres are now selling at an average of \$12 50 per acre, equal to \$5,255,905. This would make the total value of the Illinois Central Land Grant equal to thirty million one hundred and fifty-six thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight dollars (\$30,156,788), largely in excess of their bonded debt. This Land Grant is located in a prairie country, and at the time the grant was made the land was considered among the choicest in the West for farming purposes. These facts show the great value of land grants to railroad corporations. The lands of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, so far as their formation is concerned, are not in the least inferior to those of the Illinois Central Company, while their fertility and adaptability for farming and other purposes are equal, if not superior, to any lands in the Western country. The line of the St. Joseph and Denver City Land Grant comprises an old and favorite route for wagon travel before the road was projected. As a natural consequence, the country is well populated, at many points thickly so, and the land cultivated and developed. The St. Joseph and Denver City Company therefore has the advantage of a populated and cultivated country, with an established high price for its lands. In other words, the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company will realize at once the same benefits and profit from its land grant which would be realized from companies owning lands in older States. At the present price of the Illinois Central Company's Lands (\$12 50 per acre), those of the St. Joseph and Denver City Company would realize a total of \$18,750,000; and if we take into consideration the future growth of the Western Country, and the natural attractions which these lands offer, then, indeed, the amount eventually realized must largely exceed this sum. Yet these bonds, which we are now offering, are backed by such security as this, to say nothing of their being a first mortgage on a trunk line which shortens the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific 232 miles, which must naturally have a large traffic, and will eventually take rank with the highest-priced railroad bonds on the New York Stock Exchange. The liberal daily subscriptions to this loan are steadily decreasing the amount unsold, and while they are offered for the present at 97½ and accrued interest, the right is reserved to advance the price at any time without notice. The large amount of Five-Twenty bonds which the Government is able to pay off by the recent negotiations of \$200,000,000 five per cent bonds must stimulate largely the investment demand for the eight per cent Gold Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company in the immediate future. In view of this, and also the fact that it is rarely a bond is offered to investors which combines all the requisites of large income and the most perfect safety and future profit, investors desiring to participate in the division of the remainder of this loan will best promote their interest by acting promptly, as the total amount of the issue was only \$5,500,000, for the payment of which this enormous property is specifically pledged. The Bonds are in denominations of \$1,000, \$500 and \$100, and are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for the Company's land sales. Circulars, maps and documents relating to the Loan, furnished on application. Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell, in their regular business, the Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division being now quoted at 102 and accrued interest. These were originally placed by us at 97½.

TANNER & Co., Bankers, No. 11 Wall street.

BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & Co., 32 Wall street, N. Y.

Letters of Credit for travelers; also, commercial credits issued, available throughout the world.

Bills of Exchange on the Imperial Bank of London, National Bank of Scotland, Provincial Bank of Ireland and all their branches.

Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on Europe, San Francisco the West Indies, and all parts of the United States.

Deposit accounts received in either Currency or Coin, subject to check at sight, which pass through the Clearing-Houses as if drawn upon any city bank; 4 per cent interest allowed on all daily balances; Certificates of Deposit issued; Notes, Drafts and Coupons collected; advances made on approved collaterals and against merchandise consigned to our care.

Orders executed for Investment Securities and Railroad Iron.

CLEWS, HABICHT & Co.,

11 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

FUNDING FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 NASSAU STREET,
NEW YORK, Sept. 1, 1871.

The Government have this day notified the holders of ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF FIVE-TWENTY BONDS that they will be paid in gold, and after ninety days the interest will cease. All holders of the issues of 1862, '64, '65, and new 65s, should at once decide whether they will hold and take the gold when called on; or convert into the new 5s, 4½ and 4s, or exchange for other securities. As it is possible the premium on gold may soon be much less on account of these heavy payments, it clearly becomes the duty of all holders of Five-Twenties to take the matter into serious consideration.

We are strongly recommending in exchange, the six per cent gold bonds (principal and interest) of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, now selling at 93 and interest, of which we have only some \$5,000,000 still unsold. The total amount of the loan is \$15,000,000.

We also furnish the Western Pacific sixes at the market price, now about 95.

Also the Central Pacific sixes at the market price, now about 101½.

The Central Pacifics, amounting to \$25,885,000, are in sharp demand for the German markets, and any amount can be sold as readily as so many Five-Twenty Bonds; they are freely dealt in at all the prominent Stock Exchanges in the world, and will soon advance to a large premium; that the same result will follow with the Chesapeake and Ohio bonds, on the completion of the road, we have no doubt.

Holders of Five-Twenties by conversion into Centrals retain the same interest and increase their capital about 13 per cent. By conversion into the Westerns the increase is about 19 per cent; into the Chesapeake and Ohios the increase is about 20 per cent.

Or holders of Centrals can exchange for Westerns or Chesapeake and Ohios and increase their capital from 6 to 7 per cent, and in either case have a bond just as sure to be paid, principal and interest, in gold, as a Five-Twenty bond.

As the amount of Chesapeake and Ohios remaining unsold is so small and the demand very great, they will soon be absorbed. There are very few Centrals and Westerns on the market, and they will soon largely advance in price. As it will be impossible for all holders of Five-Twenties in any event to obtain these bonds, it would seem best for those intending to make the exchange to apply at once.

FISK & HATCH.

HARVEY FISK.
A. S. HATCH.

The Bankers' Gazette.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 1, 1871.

The Money Market.—During the past few days there has been a slight increase in the demand for money, and borrowers on stock collateral have generally paid 3½ to 4 per cent., while the government dealers have been supplied at 2, 2½ and 3 per cent. The demand for money from the interior, for moving the crops, has not yet been sufficient to draw down the bank balances so far as to affect the call loan market to any important extent. An improvement in the stock market, with anticipations of further activity during the present month, have led to an increased demand for money from the brokers, and should the expectations be realized, this demand may still further increase. In regard to the funding operations of the government, it does not appear that they will affect the money market to any important extent, as the

transactions will consist chiefly in an exchange of new bonds for old, though it will unquestionably be for the interest of the government and of the bankers engaged to keep monetary affairs in the country tolerably easy and free from violent disturbances during all the time that the funding transactions are going on.

The last Bank statement was much more favorable than its predecessor, and shows an increase in the excess of reserves of \$353,345, the whole excess being \$1,048,395. The principal item of importance was an increase of \$1,313,205 in specie, occasioned by the government disbursement of September interest. Details of the changes from the previous week were as follows:

Loans, increase, \$510,251; specie, increase, \$1,313,245; circulation, decrease, \$48,732; deposits, increase, \$1,452,330; legal tenders, decrease, \$609,000.

The following statement shows the present condition of the associated banks, compared with the same date in the last two years:

	Aug. 26, 1871.	Aug. 27, 1870.	Aug. 28, 1869.
Loans and discounts.....	\$3,547,680	\$273,900,000	291,000,000
Specie.....	10,722,550	19,600,000	19,400,000
Circulation.....	30,388,230	32,300,000	34,000,000
Net deposits.....	248,709,800	201,000,000	188,000,000
Legal Tenders.....	69,489,500	48,900,000	52,700,000

In commercial paper business has been limited; purchasers are unwilling to take paper at the low rates of interest at which it has previously sold, and the mercantile demand is not pressing, so that buyers and sellers are apart in their views. With the advance of the season the difference in opinion will gradually be adjusted.

United States Bonds.—The success of the new loan has naturally led to increased activity in Government bonds, and both in this market and abroad business has improved. Prices are generally $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ higher on all the later issues of five-twenties which have been most sought for, as they will be the last in order to be paid off. The allotment letters to European subscribers were distributed on Monday in London by Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., and 70 per cent of each subscription was allotted, from which it appears that the total subscriptions amounted to about \$107,000,000. The ten millions taken by the syndicate here are turned over to the National banks, as their subscriptions exceed the entire \$50,000,000 allotted to this country. The great event of the week has been the appearance of an official notice from the Treasury Department calling in \$100,000,000 of five-twenties of 1862 to be paid off on the 1st of December. The notice is as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 1, 1871.

By virtue of the authority given by an act of Congress, approved July 14, 1870, entitled an act to authorize the re-funding of the national debt, I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein below designated, known as five-twenties bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the city of Washington, on or after the first day of December next, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day; that is to say, coupon bonds known as the first series, act of Feb. 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, numbered as follows:

- 1 to 30,999 inclusive, of \$50 each.
 - 1 to 43,572 inclusive, of \$500 each.
 - 1 to 40,011 inclusive, of \$500 each.
 - 1 to 74,104 inclusive, of \$1,000 each.
- And registered bonds of the same act:
- 1 to 595 inclusive, of \$50 each.
 - 1 to 4,103 inclusive, of \$100 each.
 - 1 to 1,899 inclusive, of \$500 each.
 - 1 to 8,906 inclusive, of \$1,000 each.
 - 1 to 2,665 inclusive, of \$5,000 each.
 - 1 to 2,906 inclusive, of \$10,000 each.

The amount outstanding embraced in the numbers as above, is \$100,000,000. The coupon bonds of the act of February 25, 1862, were issued in four distinct series. The bonds of the first series, embracing those described above, do not bear the series designation upon them, while those of the second, third and fourth series are distinctly marked on the face of the bonds. United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the Loan Division, Secretary's office.

(Signed)

J. F. HARTLY, Acting Secretary.

In regard to this notice, and the several details incident to the operation of exchanging the bonds, we can hardly give a clearer idea than by quoting from the financial column of the *Evening Post* of this date, as follows:

"This embraces eighty millions of coupon bonds, almost all of which are held in Europe, and about twenty millions of registered bonds held in this country, and chiefly by the national banks. The coupon bonds held in Europe will be used as payment for the new bonds, either directly by the subscribers to the new bonds or indirectly by being cashed-in by the European syndicate, and then turned in in payment for the new loan. The registered bonds will be used by the banks who have subscribed to the new loan, so that no large amount of the Secretary's promise to pay will actually be called for in gold. The subscriptions by the national banks to the extent of forty millions have been made under stipulations that the banks turn in their five-twenties. A part of the bonds so to be turned in are not of the bonds which have been called in, but are of the more recent issues. Something less than ten millions of the new five per cents have been subscribed for under the express stipulation that they shall be paid for in gold. This ten millions of gold, together with twenty millions of Treasury gold, is held in reserve for the payment of such five-twenties as may be presented for gold. Thus it will be seen that the amount of gold to be thrown on the market will most likely exceed the amount to be drawn from the market; and hence no serious disturbance of the money market nor of the gold market is anticipated. In relation to the disposal, for the time being, of the money paid in for the new subscriptions, it should be remembered that it is placed to the credit of the Government on the books of the national bank fiscal agencies, and will be drawn by the Government only as it is wanted to pay bonds called in. It, in fact, does not pass into the Treasury in actual gold. This is important to every business man, for it leaves the finances of the country undisturbed, and lets the Government receipts and disbursements on account of the loan neutralize each other. It is the opinion of those carrying out the refunding operation that not more than three to five millions of gold will be actually handled in the

whole negotiation, and that the actual result will most likely be a small gain to the market of gold from the Treasury instead of an accumulation there. It will be observed by computing the number of bonds called in by the order of the Treasury of this day, that the total amount is about \$145,000,000. The excess over \$100,000,000, however, represents bonds which have already been bought by the Treasury and applied to the sinking fund, and we presume that the order was made as it was so as not to confuse the serial numbers."

The Treasury purchase of \$1,000,000 five-twenties was made on Wednesday, the total offerings amounting to \$2,591,500. The telegraphic debt statement from Washington to-day shows a net reduction in the public debt of \$9,206,279 in August.

The following were the highest and lowest prices of leading government securities at the Board on each day of the past week:

	Saturday, Aug. 26.	Sunday, Aug. 27.	Monday, Aug. 28.	Tuesday, Aug. 29.	Wednesday, Aug. 30.	Thursday, Aug. 31.	Friday, Sept. 1.
6s, 1881, reg.....	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
5 1/2s, 1882, 5000.....	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
5 1/2s, 1884.....	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
5 1/2s, 1885.....	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
5 1/2s, 1886.....	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
5 1/2s, 1887.....	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
5 1/2s, 1888.....	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
10-40s, reg.....	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
10-40s.....	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Currency 6s.....	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2

* This is the price bid and asked, no sale was made at the Board.

State and Railroad Bonds.—Southern State bonds have been tolerably firm on a fair business; we notice now upon the Board list the Louisiana 8 per cents, issued to New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad, and the new Virginia Consols quoted at 65, and Certificates at 30. These certificates for one-third of the old bonds surrendered to be funded read as follows:

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, Va., 1871.

This is to certify that there is due unto _____ heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, _____ dollars, being one-third of bond surrendered under the provisions of an act approved March 30, 1871, entitled An act to provide for the funding and payment of the public debt, viz: bond No. _____, with interest amounting to _____ dollars. Payment of said one-third, with interest thereon, at the rate of six per cent per annum, will be provided for in accordance with such settlement as shall hereafter be had between the States of Virginia and West Virginia in regard to the public debt of the State of Virginia existing at the time of its dismemberment, and the State of Virginia holds said bonds, so far as unfunded, in trust for the holder hereof or his assigns.

In testimony whereof this certificate has been signed by the Treasurer and countersigned by the Second Auditor, as provided by law.

Second Auditor of Va.

Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Va.

Railroad bonds have been more active both for old bonds and new loans. Central Pacific has advanced to 101 $\frac{1}{2}$, Union Pacific, first mortgage, to 90 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The following are the highest and lowest prices of the most active State Bonds at the Board on each day of the week:

	Saturday, Aug. 26.	Sunday, Aug. 27.	Monday, Aug. 28.	Tuesday, Aug. 29.	Wednesday, Aug. 30.	Thursday, Aug. 31.	Friday, Sept. 1.
6s Tenn., old.....	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
6s Tenn., new.....	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
6s N. Car., old.....	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
6s N. Car., new.....	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
6s Virg., old.....	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
6s S. C., old.....	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
6s Miss., old.....	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
U. P. 1st.....	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
U. P. 2d.....	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
U. P. Income.....	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Cent. Pac. Gold.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2

* This is the price bid and asked, no sale was made at the Board.

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.—The stock market has been quite buoyant on an improved business. The weight of the market seems to be now on the side of higher prices, and a further upward movement this month is quite confidently talked of, and at the present moment seems probable, although the proverbial uncertainty of the stock market renders predictions of little value. Nearly the whole list shows a material improvement on last week, and the market closes firm, though in several cases there was a reaction from the highest point of the day. Wabash stock has been noticeably strong on the largely increased earnings and reports of a lease or closer business relation with the New York Central.

The following were the highest and lowest prices of the active list of railroad and miscellaneous stocks on each day of the last week:

	Saturday, Aug. 26.	Sunday, Aug. 27.	Monday, Aug. 28.	Tuesday, Aug. 29.	Wednesday, Aug. 30.	Thursday, Aug. 31.	Friday, Sept. 1.
N.Y. Cent. & H.R.	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
do scrip	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Harlem.....	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Erie.....	30 3/4	30 3/4	30 3/4	30 3/4	30 3/4	30 3/4	30 3/4
Reading.....	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Lake Shore.....	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Wabash.....	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Pittsburg.....	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Northwestern.....	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
do pref	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Rock Island.....	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
St. Paul.....	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
St. Paul & N.W.	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
do pref.....	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Ohio, Mississsippi.....	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Central of N.Y.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Ill. & Alton.....	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
do pref.....	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
Panama.....	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Ch. & N. O.....	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Col. & L. O.....	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Del. & L. A. C.....	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Hann. & St. Jos.	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
do pref.....	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Illinois Central.....	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
Mich. Central.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Morris & Essex.....	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
St. Hart. & Erie.....	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Un. Pac. Pacific.....	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
West. Un. Tel.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Western Union.....	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Unicomb.....	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Pacific Mail.....	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Adams Ex. press.....	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Am. Harb. & C. U. S.	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
United States.....	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Wells, Fargo.....	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2

* This is the price bid and asked, no sale was made at the Board.

The Gold Market.—The market was quiet early in the week, and without features of special importance, the clique which had previously been operating in gold, seeming to have discontinued their manipulations, for the time being, at least. On Thursday the Treasury sold only \$1,000,000, though bids amounted to the enormous sum of \$10,234,000, and subsequent to the Government award the premium advanced to 113. The rates for borrowing were highest on Wednesday, reaching then 1-16 per day, but since then the market has been easier, and rates to-day in the loan market were as follows: 3, 4, 1-64, 2 and 1 per cent to flat, and for carrying, 1 to 2 per cent. As to the probable effect of the Treasury operations on the gold market, we have commented at length, under Government bonds, above. Customs receipts of the week amount to \$3,944,000.

The following tables will show the course of the gold premium each day of the past week:

	Open.	Low.	High.	Close.	Total	Balances.
	ing.	est.	est.	ing.	Gold.	Currency.
Saturday, Aug. 26	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	\$2,259,000	\$2,258,889
Sunday, " 27	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	1,978,000	1,978,000
Tuesday, " 29	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	20,409,000	1,787,885
Wednesday, " 30	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	36,335,000	3,177,016
Thursday, " 31	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	43,057,000	2,862,680
Friday, Sept. 1	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	29,872,000	1,500,494
Current week	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	113,680,000	1,500,494
Previous week	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	339,506,000	2,196,141
Jan. 1, 1871, to date	110 1/2	110 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2		2,480,339

The following are the quotations in gold for foreign and American coin:

	1862 p. c. premium.		1862 p. c. premium.
Sovereigns	\$4 1/4 @ \$1 88	Dimes and half dimes	— 94 @ — 96
Napoleons	3 84 @ 3 88	Five francs	— 95 @ — 96
German X thalers	7 50 @ 7 55	Francs	— 19 @ — 19 1/4
Prussian X thalers	7 95 @ 8 10	English silver	4 80 @ 4 85
German Kronen	6 50 @ 6 60	Prussian thalers	— 70 @ — 72
X guilders	3 90 @ 4 00	Specie thalers	1 04 @ 1 06
Spanish doubloons	15 90 @ 16 10	Mexican dollars	1 03 1/2 @ 1 04 1/2
Patriot doubloons	15 55 @ 15 70	Spanish dollars	— 36 3/4 p. c. premium.
American silver (new)	— 94 1/2 @ — 95 1/2	South American dollars	— 104 1/2 @ — 105 1/2

Foreign Exchange.—When the severe pressure on the gold market was withdrawn last week, we noticed that exchange immediately recovered, and for several days showed much more firmness. During the past few days, however, the market has been inactive, and shipments of securities of various kinds have been larger, so that prices have again fallen off, and close this evening nominally, as below, although it would have been possible in some cases to obtain concessions from these prices.

Quotations are as follows:

	60 days.	3 days.
London prime bankers	108 1/2 @ 109	109 1/2 @ 109 1/2
Good bankers	108 1/2 @ 108 1/2	109 1/2 @ 109 1/2
Paris (bankers)	5 23 1/2 @ 5 23 1/2	5 20 1/2 @ 5 20 1/2
Antwerp	5 22 1/2 @ 5 22 1/2	5 19 1/2 @ 5 19 1/2
Swiss	5 21 1/2 @ 5 21 1/2	5 17 1/2 @ 5 17 1/2
Amsterdam	40 1/2 @ 40 1/2	41 1/2 @ 41 1/2
Hamburg	36 @ 36	36 1/2 @ 36 1/2
Frankfurt	41 1/2 @ 41 1/2	41 1/2 @ 41 1/2
Bremen	78 1/2 @ 78 1/2	79 1/2 @ 79 1/2
Prussian thalers	72 1/2 @ 72 1/2	72 1/2 @ 72 1/2

The transactions for the week at the Custom House and Sub-Treasury have been as follows:

	Custom House Receipts.	Sub-Treasury Receipts.	Payments.
	Gold.	Currency.	Gold.
Saturday, Aug. 26	\$1,219,979	\$1,219,979	\$1,417,277
Sunday, " 27	683,000	1,204,918	58,901
Monday, " 28	7,600	821,558	58,901
Tuesday, " 29	557,000	692,662	43,073
Wednesday, " 30	614,000	814,152	61,500
Thursday, " 31	834,000	855,460	1,418,215
Friday, Sept. 1			3,474,124
Total	\$3,944,000	\$4,979,916	\$5,662,318

Balance, Aug. 25. \$61,185,575 18 \$9,955,133 87
Balance, Sept. 1. \$63,309,051 21 \$7,953,178 08

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.—The following statement shows the condition of the Associated Banks of New York City for the week ending at the commencement of business on August 26, 1871:

	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Legal Tender.	Deposits.	Circulation.
New York	\$1,000,000	\$1,200,000	\$215,000	\$80,000	\$135,000	\$2,065,000	\$1,000,000
Manhattan	2,000,000	2,500,000	100,000	50,000	100,000	3,000,000	1,500,000
Merchants	3,000,000	2,187,000	621,000	876,000	1,198,000	3,000,000	1,500,000
Mechanics	2,000,000	6,115,400	162,000	511,600	1,463,200	1,463,200	1,463,200
Union	1,000,000	5,729,000	234,300	486,800	615,500	1,000,000	1,000,000
America	3,000,000	9,714,200	997,600	1,200,000	2,280,000	3,000,000	1,500,000
Phenix	1,800,000	3,997,500	23,300	520,100	3,100,700	910,000	910,000
City	1,000,000	6,664,200	631,800	6,221,600	1,438,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Tradesmen	1,000,000	2,143,000	35,300	266,000	2,143,000	690,000	690,000
Fulton	600,000	2,110,200	151,500	1,635,000	285,200	600,000	600,000
Chemical	300,000	6,892,000	261,900	5,570,000	1,861,000	300,000	300,000
Merchants' Exchange	1,250,000	3,225,000	21,400	445,800	2,403,500	600,000	600,000
Greenwich	200,000	891,700	96,300	430,400	1,219,300	200,000	200,000
Butchers	800,000	2,468,900	26,100	355,300	1,807,100	531,700	531,700
Mechanics and Traders	600,000	2,062,500	16,600	1,342,100	375,500	600,000	600,000
Leather Manufacturers	600,000	3,489,600	119,200	2,239,000	2,445,400	725,000	725,000
Seventh Ward	500,000	1,336,100	4,300	120,300	1,001,300	384,000	384,000
State of New York	2,000,000	1,424,100	138,000	504,000	5,360,300	1,566,000	1,566,000
American Exchange	1,000,000	50,719,800	322,500	912,200	5,234,300	1,511,800	1,511,800
Commerce	10,000,000	22,991,180	388,500	3,753,000	8,157,000	4,675,800	4,675,800
Broadway	1,000,000	6,612,000	309,500	5,800,000	5,238,100	1,241,200	1,241,200
Ocean	1,000,000	2,653,000	5,800	765,000	1,868,000	671,500	671,500
Merchants	1,000,000	5,888,200	102,500	4,430,000	1,355,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Pacific	422,700	2,104,200	10,700	1,450,000	1,633,500	232,200	232,200
Republic	2,000,000	4,111,000	669,000	888,800	3,930,100	1,360,500	1,360,500
Chatham	450,000	2,111,500	66,300	123,500	2,640,500	66,300	66,300
People's	1,000,000	1,829,500	14,500	1,261,800	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
North American	1,000,000	3,565,500	67,500	4,000,000	3,232,300	411,000	411,000
Hanover	1,000,000	2,538,000	14,000	2,000,000	1,575,400	333,000	333,000
Irving	500,000	2,251,000	1,600	1,961,000	2,151,000	286,000	286,000
Metropolitan	4,000,000	10,855,500	141,000	10,100,000	5,690,000	1,390,500	1,390,500
Citizens	400,000	1,675,100	18,800	131,500	1,300,000	38,600	38,600
Nassau	1,000,000	2,875,000	24,000	3,900,000	2,119,000	396,000	396,000
Market	1,000,000	3,255,300	69,300	4,060,000	2,125,100	535,300	535,300
St. Nicholas	1,000,000	2,966,000	21,800	741,200	1,420,000	510,000	510,000
St. John	1,000,000	3,005,000	70,500	789,000	2,735,500	901,500	901,500
Corn Exchange	1,000,000	2,406,000	41,900	5,100,000	1,843,000	93,000	93,000
Continental	2,000,000	6,255,000	315,000	5,630,000	5,232,300	742,000	742,000
Commercial	750,000	2,712,000	25,800	289,100	2,528,000	69,000	69,000
Oriental	300,000	1,614,600	3,300	4,470,000	1,711,800	191,000	191,000
Marine	400,000	2,133,900	22,000	360,000	2,065,900	69,000	69,000
Atlantic	300,000	1,051,400	8,500	38,200	961,300	29,000	29,000
Importers and Exporters	1,500,000	13,001,000	154,000	497,000	13,166,300	2,965,100	2,965,100
Park	2,000,000	20,672,800	285,000	887,100	23,814,500	6,337,000	6,337,000
Mechanics' Banking Ass.	500,000	1,200,400	57,100	802,700	1,071,300	84,900	84,900
Grocers	300,000	677,000	7,500	1,000,000	276,300	20,000	20,000
North River	400,000	1,225,000	10,000	1,201,500	1,990,000	190,000	190,000
East River	350,000	1,064,400	7,500	224,500	598,400	165,000	165,000
Manufacturers and Mer.	500,000	1,463,000	4,000	670,000	1,570,400	267,000	267,000

Fourth National	5,000,000	22,889,400	515,500	2,911,400	19,270,500	5,075,000
Second National	3,000,000	11,931,000	1,000,000	1,652,400	11,334,000	3,645,000
First National	3,000,000	14,740,000	386,000	1,474,000	11,860,000	3,444,000
Third National	1,257,300	7,091,100	119,000	701,300	5,999,800	1,188,000
Fourth National	500,000	5,344,000	17,000	302,100	5,599,000	1,135,000
New York N. E.	1,000,000	6,022,800	191,000	783,600	6,300,000	1,900,000
Southwest	500,000	1,200,000	300,000	288,100	3,144,000	1,100,000
Tenth National	1,000,000	4,077,400	2,500	879,400	3,694,500	1,100,000
Bowery National	250,000	1,322,000	2,600	225,000	1,147,000	367,000
German American	1,000,000	1,542,200	180,000	1,015,500	396,000	396,000
Bull's Head	200,000	1,692,900	5,500	6,800	1,680,200	339,000
Stuyvesant	150,000	582,200	2,800	727,600	98,700	98,700
Knickerbocker	200,000	512,500	1,450	220,000	513,500	128,100
Richthausen	250,000	803,000	4,400	446,000	357,000	321,300
American National	500,000	1,006,800	40,300	446,000	560,500	321,300
Germania	200,000	956,800	5,900	98,300	858,500	175,000
Manufacturers & Builders	100,000	1,325,400	1,400	1,400	1,324,000	175,000

Totals. \$5,056,400 \$305,047,680 10,722,000 30,198,820 218,709,800 69,489,500

The deviations from the returns of previous week are as follows:

Loans	Inc. \$549,251	Net Deposits	Inc. \$1,452,350
Specie	Dec. \$13,215	Legal Tenders	Dec. 609,000
Circulation	Inc. \$5,325		

The following are the totals for a series of weeks past:

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Legal Tenders.	Aggregate.
July 22	300,068,724	18,111,987	30,771,156	23,735,063	72,429,600
Aug. 5	300,068,724	18,111,987	30,771,156	23,735,063	72,429,600
Aug. 12	300,068,724	18,111,987	30,771,156	23,735,063	72,429,600
Aug. 19	300,068,724	18,111,987	30,771,156	23,735,063	72,429,600
Aug. 26	300,068,724	18,111,987	30,771,156	23,735,063	72,429,600

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The following is the average condition of the Philadelphia National Banks for the week preceding Monday, August 28, 1871:

	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	L. Tender.	Deposits.	Circulation.
Philadelphia	\$1,500,000	\$5,332,000	\$18,000	\$1,142,000	\$3,895,000	\$1,000,000
North America	1,000,000	4,028,500	5,700	597,280	2,546,929	795,500
Commercial	800,000	2,421,000	6,100	539,000	1,401,500	62,000
Mechanics	800,000	2,363,000	53	357,000	1,108,000	465,000
Bank N. Liberties	500,000	2,638,000	2,000	714,000	2,329,400	461,000
Southwest	250,000	1,871,000	11,000	57,000	1,490,000	128,000
Kensington	250,000	1,732,394	4,810	316,000	1,297,745	221,500
Penn.	500,000	1,566,700	900	3,310	9,412	175,500
Sec. ern.	400,000	1,728,400	1,000	262,466	1,599,260	492,000
Manufacturers	1,000,000	2,828,000	2,000	2,000	2,425,312	412,000
Bank of Commerce	250,000	884,455	4,193	212,000	606,945	20,700
Girard	1,000,000	3,406,000	5,000	758,000	2,381,000	596,00

The Railway Monitor.

EXPLANATION OF THE STOCK AND BOND TABLES

1. Prices of the Active Stocks and Bonds are given in the "Bankers' Gazette" and; quotations of other securities will be found on the preceding page.

2. Bank and Insurance Stocks, City Railroad and Gas Stocks, and Southern Securities are all quoted either regularly or occasionally at the end of "Bankers' Gazette," on a previous page.

3. The Table of Railroad, Canal and Other Stocks, on another page, comprises all Companies of which the stock is sold in any of the principal cities (except merely local corporations). The figures just after the name of the company indicate the No. of the CHRONICLE in which a report of the Company was last published. A star (*) indicates leased roads; in the dividend column x=extra; s=stock or scrip.

4. The Tables of Railroad, Canal and Other Bonds occupy in all, four pages two of which will be published in each number. In these pages the bonds of Companies which have been consolidated are frequently given under the name of Consolidated Corporation. The date given in brackets immediately after the name of each Company, indicates the time at which the statement of its finances was made. In the "Interest Column" the abbreviations are as follows: J. & J.=January and July; F. & A.=February and August; M. & S.=March and September; A. & O.=April and October; M. & N.=May and November; J. & D.=June and December Q=Quarterly, beginning with January; Q.=Quarterly, beginning with February. Q.=Quarterly, beginning with March.

5. The Table of State Securities will be published monthly, on the last Saturday of the month.

New Tables of State, City and Railroad Stocks and Bonds in very complete form are now in course of preparation and will soon be published in the CHRONICLE. These tables are designed to furnish more valuable and detailed information in regard to all marketable stocks and bonds than has ever before been published in tabular shape. Until the new tables are ready there may be some irregularity in the insertion of our present table pages, which subscribers will be kind enough to overlook. In view of the improvements in this department of the CHRONICLE, of which they will soon have the benefit.

Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad.—The Cincinnati Gazette gives the terms of the contract by which this road is to have the Cincinnati business of the Grand Rapids and Indiana and the Cincinnati, Richmond and Fort Wayne roads:

1. A lease of the road from Richmond to Fort Wayne, when finished, to the Grand Rapids and Indiana Company for the term of fifty years at the actual cost of running it.

2. A mutual contract between all the parties for an exchange of business by the line thus formed, giving to the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company an exclusive right to the business of the new road and of the Grand Rapids and Indiana road, to and from, and by way of Cincinnati.

3. A provision by which the new line is to be supplied with machinery and rolling stock by the three other companies in equal proportions, for which an allowance of ten per cent per annum on the appraised value thereof is to be made and charged as part of the running expenses, the property so contributed, however, to remain the joint property of the parties furnishing it.

4. The three companies so using the Richmond and Fort Wayne Road also agree that in case any year the net earnings of the road shall be insufficient to pay the interest, at seven per cent, on \$1,800,000 of bonds issued for its construction, they will jointly and in equal proportion contribute the amount of the deficiency to be paid, with interest, out of the future earnings of the road.

The Detroit, Lansing and Lake Michigan Railroad.—The last rail on the part of this road between Detroit and Lansing, 84½ miles, was laid on the 18th inst. For some time a section of the road has been in operation from Lansing northwest through Ionia to Greenville, 58 miles, so that there is now 142½ miles of the line completed. The road was projected many years ago, and the section between Detroit and Howell and that between Howell and Lansing, under the names of the "Detroit and Howell" and the "Howell and Lansing" railroads, were in a fair way to be constructed when the famous decision of the Michigan Supreme Court deprived them of the aid which counties and towns had voted them, and left them apparently utterly hopeless. But last December a contract was made with capitalists—chiefly men largely interested in the Michigan Central Railroad—and the companies were consolidated and means assured for the completion of the line. About the same time the Lansing and Ionia Railroad was consolidated with it, and arrangements were made for an extension westward as well as the completion of the eastern division. The road is in no sense a feeder of the Michigan Central, though it uses, we believe, two or three miles of its track and its stations in Detroit, but the control of it may prevent its competing with that road for some traffic. From Detroit to Lansing it is nearly parallel with and generally a little less than twenty miles southwest from the line of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, which it crosses at Ionia, as it maintains its general northwesterly direction, while the Detroit and Milwaukee turns to the west.—*Railroad Gazette.*

Cincinnati and Indianapolis Junction.—This railroad, extending from Hamilton, Ohio (25 miles north of Cincinnati on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad), to Indianapolis, 98 miles with a branch from Connersville, Indiana (56 miles southeast of Indianapolis), northwestward to Newcastle 25 miles, it is proposed to transfer to the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company.

The status of the Indianapolis Company, upon which this arrangement was made, is as follows:

It is incumbered by a first mortgage to secure \$1,200,000, a second for \$800,000, and a third for \$800,000 yet to be issued. It owes a floating debt of about \$1,000,000, and has issued a preferred stock of over \$1,000,000. Its equipment is estimated at \$300,000.

The contract is substantially the following:

1. That the Junction Railroad Company shall transfer and deliver to this company, as owner, a majority of its common stock and \$500,000 of the preferred stock, so as to give the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company the ownership and control of its corporate organization and property.

2. That the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company shall then by means of that corporate organization, and not as lessee, operate the road, in connection with its own, to the best advantage.

3. That the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company shall advance its notes to the amount of \$500,000, payable in one, two, three, four and five years, in equal instalments, with interest at seven per cent per annum, payable annually, as a loan, with which assistance the Junction Railroad Company is to retire and extinguish the entire floating debt, before the contract takes effect.

4. This loan is to be repaid, principal and interest, out of the net earnings of the road, after payment of interest on the first and second mortgage bonds, and the entire issue (\$800,000) of the third mortgage bonds is to be placed in the custody of this company as collateral security therefor.

5. The coupons on \$600,000 of the second mortgage bonds, up to and including those falling due September 1, 1874, are to be cut off and cancelled, so that until March 1, 1875, no payments, on account of interest on bonds, will have to be made beyond \$98,000 per annum.

6. But the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Company is not in any way to assume any liability for the Junction Railroad Company, nor guarantee the payment of any of its obligations, principal or interest.

The Pennsylvania Company.—A recent account says that representatives of the "Pennsylvania Company," which is the bureau representing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, managing the interests of the latter company west of Pittsburgh, were there that day, and completed negotiations with the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad and branches, and the Louisville Bridge. The Pennsylvania Company purchased about three-fourths of the stock of these corporations, amounting to about \$2,000,000. Thomas A. Scott was elected President of the railroad and the bridge company, Mr. Ricketts, the former President, having resigned. A number of old directors also resigned, and William Thaw, J. N. McCulloch, H. H. Houston, G. B. Roberts, H. J. Jewett and W. P. Shinn were elected to their places. By this arrangement the Pennsylvania Railroad Company secures control of the railroad bridges across the Ohio River at Cincinnati and Louisville, and, therefore, of all through lines leading over them to the South and Southwest, giving that company a commanding position in regard to traffic with these sections. It is understood that liberal arrangements were made with the Ohio and Mississippi road, by which it will be enabled to cross the bridge at that point.

Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington.—The change in the gauge of this railroad from five feet to four feet eight and a half inches, was commenced at daylight on Sunday, the 13th inst, and was successfully completed. The largest section was done in six hours and fifty minutes; the shortest in three hours. The entire distance is 174 miles, embracing both the Louisville and Cincinnati Short Line, and the road from Louisville Junction to Lexington.

California Pacific.—This road is finally absorbed by the Central Pacific, which now controls all the railroads in California except some very short lines. On the 10th inst the election of the California Pacific was held, at which directors of the Central Pacific were elected its directors, and Leland Stanford, President of the Central Pacific, its President. Milton S. Latham, late President of the California Pacific, was chosen its Treasurer. The main line of the California Pacific extends from Sacramento southwestward almost in a direct line 60 miles to Vallejo, at the head of the northern arm of San Francisco Bay, 23 miles from San Francisco. It is the most direct connection between San Francisco and Sacramento, that by way of Oakland being 55 miles longer. The California Pacific has also a branch at Adelante, eight miles north of Vallejo, northward to Calistoga, 38 miles, and one from Davis Junction, 48 miles northeast of Vallejo (12 miles west of Sacramento) northward to Marysville, 43 miles. It has also some branches and extensions under way. It has the only lines in California west of the Sacramento River, and with proper extensions, may easily be made to serve all that part of the State.

The Louisville and Nashville Railway Company have mortgaged their Memphis and Ohio section for \$3,608,000 (or £700,000 sterling), and sold the bonds bearing 7 per cent gold interest, in London, through Messrs. Barings.

Ohio and Mississippi.—The cost of changing the Ohio and Mississippi locomotives from the six feet to the standard gauge was about \$3,500 each. Fifty cars belonging to the passenger stock were changed at the cost of \$150 each.

Illinois Central Railroad.—The Dubuque Telegraph is responsible for an announcement that an arrangement has been made between the Illinois Central Railroad Company and its Iowa connections, the Dubuque and Sioux City, the Iowa Falls and Sioux City, and the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Companies, by which the latter roads are leased in perpetuity to the Company at a fixed amount per annum sufficient to pay the interest on the bonded debt of the roads and make at least six per cent dividends on the capital stock, besides leaving the Dubuque and Sioux City and the Iowa Falls and Sioux City Companies their lands.

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

Subscribers will confer a great favor by giving us immediate notice of any error discovered in our Tables.

COMPANIES.				COMPANIES.			
For a full explanation of this table, see <i>Railway Monitor</i> , on the preceding page.				For a full explanation of this table, see <i>Railway Monitor</i> , on the preceding page.			
Railroads.				Railroad.			
Albany & Susquehanna	PAR	Stock Out-standing.	DIVIDEND.	Oswego and Syracuse	PAR	Stock Out-standing.	DIVIDEND.
Albany & Susquehanna <td>50</td> <td>8,333,000</td> <td>Jan. & July</td> <td>Panama<td>No. 252</td><td>50</td><td>Feb. & Aug.</td></td>	50	8,333,000	Jan. & July	Panama <td>No. 252</td> <td>50</td> <td>Feb. & Aug.</td>	No. 252	50	Feb. & Aug.
Allegheny Valley <td>May 27</td> <td>2,256,300</td> <td>Jan. & July</td> <td>Pennsylvania<td>Mar. 11</td><td>50</td><td>Feb., '71</td></td>	May 27	2,256,300	Jan. & July	Pennsylvania <td>Mar. 11</td> <td>50</td> <td>Feb., '71</td>	Mar. 11	50	Feb., '71
Atlantic and Gulf <td>100</td> <td>3,691,300</td> <td>Mar. & Sep.</td> <td>Phila. & Erie<td>Mar. 11</td><td>50</td><td>May, '70</td></td>	100	3,691,300	Mar. & Sep.	Phila. & Erie <td>Mar. 11</td> <td>50</td> <td>May, '70</td>	Mar. 11	50	May, '70
Atlan. & St. Lawrence <td>No. 225</td> <td>2,494,900</td> <td>Jan. & July</td> <td>Phila. & Trenton<td>May 20</td><td>100</td><td>5</td></td>	No. 225	2,494,900	Jan. & July	Phila. & Trenton <td>May 20</td> <td>100</td> <td>5</td>	May 20	100	5
Atlanta and West Point <td>No. 279</td> <td>1,232,300</td> <td>June & Dec.</td> <td>Phila. Ger. & Norris<td>May 20</td><td>50</td><td>Jan. & July</td></td>	No. 279	1,232,300	June & Dec.	Phila. Ger. & Norris <td>May 20</td> <td>50</td> <td>Jan. & July</td>	May 20	50	Jan. & July
Augusta and Savannah <td>100</td> <td>735,700</td> <td>April & Oct.</td> <td>Pittsb. & Balt.<td>May 20</td><td>50</td><td>May, '70</td></td>	100	735,700	April & Oct.	Pittsb. & Balt. <td>May 20</td> <td>50</td> <td>May, '70</td>	May 20	50	May, '70
Baltimore and Ohio <td>April 8</td> <td>1,650,000</td> <td>April & Oct.</td> <td>Pittsb. & Cinc.<td>May 20</td><td>50</td><td>Jan. & July</td></td>	April 8	1,650,000	April & Oct.	Pittsb. & Cinc. <td>May 20</td> <td>50</td> <td>Jan. & July</td>	May 20	50	Jan. & July
Washington Branch <td>50</td> <td>7,239,533</td> <td>Quarterly</td> <td>Pittsb. & Cinc. & St. L.<td>May 20</td><td>50</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	50	7,239,533	Quarterly	Pittsb. & Cinc. & St. L. <td>May 20</td> <td>50</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	May 20	50	Jan., '71
Parkersburg Branch <td>100</td> <td>600,000</td> <td>Quarterly</td> <td>Portland & Kennebec<td>Mar. 11</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	100	600,000	Quarterly	Portland & Kennebec <td>Mar. 11</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	Mar. 11	100	Jan., '71
Berkshire <td>Jan. 21</td> <td>19,150,800</td> <td>May & Nov.</td> <td>Portland, Saco & Ports<td>No. 276</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	Jan. 21	19,150,800	May & Nov.	Portland, Saco & Ports <td>No. 276</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 276	100	Jan., '71
Boston and Albany <td>Jan. 21</td> <td>800,000</td> <td>May & Nov.</td> <td>Providence & Worcester<td>Jan. 21</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	Jan. 21	800,000	May & Nov.	Providence & Worcester <td>Jan. 21</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	Jan. 21	100	Jan., '71
Boston, Hartford & Erie <td>No. 247</td> <td>25,000,000</td> <td>Jan. & July</td> <td>Rensselaer & Saratoga<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	No. 247	25,000,000	Jan. & July	Rensselaer & Saratoga <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Boston and Lowell <td>Jan. 21</td> <td>2,215,000</td> <td>Jan. & July</td> <td>Richmond and Danville<td>No. 235</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	Jan. 21	2,215,000	Jan. & July	Richmond and Danville <td>No. 235</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 235	100	Jan., '71
Boston and Maine <td>Jan. 21</td> <td>4,550,000</td> <td>Jan. & July</td> <td>Richmond & Petersburg<td>No. 275</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	Jan. 21	4,550,000	Jan. & July	Richmond & Petersburg <td>No. 275</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 275	100	Jan., '71
Boston and Providence <td>Jan. 21</td> <td>5,000,000</td> <td>Jan. & July</td> <td>Rome, Watert. & Ogd.<td>Mar. 18</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	Jan. 21	5,000,000	Jan. & July	Rome, Watert. & Ogd. <td>Mar. 18</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	Mar. 18	100	Jan., '71
Buffalo, New York and Erie <td>100</td> <td>860,000</td> <td>June & Dec.</td> <td>Rutland, common<td>Ogd., Mar. 18</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	100	860,000	June & Dec.	Rutland, common <td>Ogd., Mar. 18</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	Ogd., Mar. 18	100	Jan., '71
Burlington and Missouri River <td>100</td> <td>1,430,644</td> <td>June & Dec.</td> <td>St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute<td>100</td><td>2,300,000</td><td>Jan. & July</td></td>	100	1,430,644	June & Dec.	St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute <td>100</td> <td>2,300,000</td> <td>Jan. & July</td>	100	2,300,000	Jan. & July
do do <td>do</td> <td>1,081,300</td> <td>June & Dec.</td> <td>do do do<td>do</td><td>do</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	do	1,081,300	June & Dec.	do do do <td>do</td> <td>do</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	do	do	Jan., '71
do do scrip, 50 per cent. paid <td>do</td> <td>731,200</td> <td>June & Dec.</td> <td>St. Louis & Iron Mountain<td>do</td><td>do</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	do	731,200	June & Dec.	St. Louis & Iron Mountain <td>do</td> <td>do</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	do	do	Jan., '71
Camden and Amboy <td>May 30</td> <td>5,000,000</td> <td>Feb. & Aug.</td> <td>St. Louis, Jackson & Chicago<td>100</td><td>10,000,000</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	May 30	5,000,000	Feb. & Aug.	St. Louis, Jackson & Chicago <td>100</td> <td>10,000,000</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	100	10,000,000	Jan., '71
do do <td>do</td> <td>937,800</td> <td>Feb. & Aug.</td> <td>Schenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	do	937,800	Feb. & Aug.	Schenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Camden and Atlantic <td>May 30</td> <td>377,100</td> <td>Feb. & Aug.</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	May 30	377,100	Feb. & Aug.	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
do do preferred <td>do</td> <td>731,200</td> <td>Feb. & Aug.</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	do	731,200	Feb. & Aug.	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Cape Cod <td>Jan. 21</td> <td>915,577</td> <td>Jan. & July</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	Jan. 21	915,577	Jan. & July	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Catawissa <td>May 20</td> <td>1,159,500</td> <td>May & Nov.</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	May 20	1,159,500	May & Nov.	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
do do preferred <td>do</td> <td>2,300,000</td> <td>May & Nov.</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	do	2,300,000	May & Nov.	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Cedar Rapids and Missouri <td>100</td> <td>6,530,400</td> <td>Feb. & Aug.</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	100	6,530,400	Feb. & Aug.	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
do do <td>do</td> <td>769,600</td> <td>Feb. & Aug.</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	do	769,600	Feb. & Aug.	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Cent. Georgia & Bank <td>No. 243</td> <td>4,666,800</td> <td>Jan. & July</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	No. 243	4,666,800	Jan. & July	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Central of New Jersey <td>May 14</td> <td>15,000,000</td> <td>Jan. & July</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	May 14	15,000,000	Jan. & July	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Central Ohio <td>100</td> <td>2,425,000</td> <td>June & Dec.</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	100	2,425,000	June & Dec.	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
do do preferred <td>do</td> <td>400,000</td> <td>June & Dec.</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	do	400,000	June & Dec.	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Central Pacific <td>No. 288</td> <td>48,378,740</td> <td>Jan. & July</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	No. 288	48,378,740	Jan. & July	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Cheshire, preferred <td>Jan. 21</td> <td>2,085,925</td> <td>Jan. & July</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	Jan. 21	2,085,925	Jan. & July	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Chicago and Alton <td>Mar. 25</td> <td>8,925,500</td> <td>Mar. & Sept.</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	Mar. 25	8,925,500	Mar. & Sept.	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
do do preferred <td>do</td> <td>2,425,400</td> <td>Mar. & Sept.</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	do	2,425,400	Mar. & Sept.	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Chic. & Burlington <td>July 22</td> <td>17,500,000</td> <td>Mar. & Sept.</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	July 22	17,500,000	Mar. & Sept.	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska <td>July 1</td> <td>3,916,200</td> <td>Jan. & July</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	July 1	3,916,200	Jan. & July	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Chicago and Northwest <td>No. 273</td> <td>14,720,959</td> <td>Mar. & Sept.</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	No. 273	14,720,959	Mar. & Sept.	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
do do preferred <td>do</td> <td>30,415,013</td> <td>Mar. & Sept.</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	do	30,415,013	Mar. & Sept.	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Chic. Rock Is. & Pac. <td>July 1</td> <td>19,000,000</td> <td>Jan. & July</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	July 1	19,000,000	Jan. & July	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Cin., Ham. & Dayton <td>May 20</td> <td>3,500,000</td> <td>April & Oct.</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	May 20	3,500,000	April & Oct.	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Cin., Richm. & Chicago <td>No. 268</td> <td>382,600</td> <td>April & Oct.</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	No. 268	382,600	April & Oct.	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Cin., Sand. & Clev. <td>No. 278</td> <td>2,967,300</td> <td>April & Oct.</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	No. 278	2,967,300	April & Oct.	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
do do <td>do</td> <td>428,616</td> <td>May & Nov.</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	do	428,616	May & Nov.	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Cincinnati & Zanesville <td>No. 216</td> <td>1,675,000</td> <td>May & Nov.</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	No. 216	1,675,000	May & Nov.	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Clev. Col. & Ind. <td>June 21</td> <td>11,630,000</td> <td>Feb. & Aug.</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	June 21	11,630,000	Feb. & Aug.	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Cleveland & Mahoning <td>No. 347</td> <td>2,056,750</td> <td>May & Nov.</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	No. 347	2,056,750	May & Nov.	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Cleveland and Pittsburgh <td>Jan. 20</td> <td>3,432,225</td> <td>Quarterly</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	Jan. 20	3,432,225	Quarterly	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Colum. & In. Cen. <td>No. 247</td> <td>11,100,000</td> <td>Quarterly</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	No. 247	11,100,000	Quarterly	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Columbus and Xenia <td>100</td> <td>1,756,800</td> <td>Quarterly</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	100	1,756,800	Quarterly	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Concord <td>100</td> <td>1,500,000</td> <td>May & Nov.</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	100	1,500,000	May & Nov.	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Concord and Portsmouth <td>May 20</td> <td>830,000</td> <td>Jan. & July</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	May 20	830,000	Jan. & July	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Conn. & Passumpsic <td>pt. No. 281</td> <td>2,084,200</td> <td>Jan. & July</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	pt. No. 281	2,084,200	Jan. & July	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Connecticut River <td>Jan. 21</td> <td>1,700,000</td> <td>Jan. & July</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	Jan. 21	1,700,000	Jan. & July	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Cumberland and Fall River <td>May 20</td> <td>1,316,900</td> <td>April & Oct.</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	May 20	1,316,900	April & Oct.	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Dayton and Michigan <td>No. 263</td> <td>2,400,000</td> <td>April & Oct.</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	No. 263	2,400,000	April & Oct.	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Delaware <td>100</td> <td>1,302,316</td> <td>Jan. & July</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	100	1,302,316	Jan. & July	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Delaware, Lack. & West <td>May 20</td> <td>18,808,550</td> <td>Jan. & July</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	May 20	18,808,550	Jan. & July	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Detroit and Milwaukee <td>No. 249</td> <td>492,350</td> <td>Dec., '69</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	No. 249	492,350	Dec., '69	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Dubuque and Sioux City <td>Oct. 1</td> <td>2,995,000</td> <td>Dec., '69</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	Oct. 1	2,995,000	Dec., '69	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Dubuque and Sioux City <td>Oct. 1</td> <td>2,995,000</td> <td>Dec., '69</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	Oct. 1	2,995,000	Dec., '69	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Eastern (Mass.) <td>Jan. 21</td> <td>5,000,000</td> <td>Jan. & July</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	Jan. 21	5,000,000	Jan. & July	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
East Pennsylvania <td>May 20</td> <td>4,062,600</td> <td>Jan. & July</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	May 20	4,062,600	Jan. & July	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
East Tenn. & Ga. <td>No. 284</td> <td>1,309,200</td> <td>Jan. & July</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	No. 284	1,309,200	Jan. & July	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Elmira & Williamsport <td>May 20</td> <td>3,192,000</td> <td>Jan. & July</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	May 20	3,192,000	Jan. & July	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
do do preferred <td>do</td> <td>500,000</td> <td>Jan. & July</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	do	500,000	Jan. & July	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Erie <td>Jan. 28</td> <td>78,000,000</td> <td>Jan. & July</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	Jan. 28	78,000,000	Jan. & July	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
do do preferred <td>do</td> <td>8,536,900</td> <td>Jan. & July</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	do	8,536,900	Jan. & July	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Erie and Pittsburgh <td>May 20</td> <td>1,996,350</td> <td>Jan. & July</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	May 20	1,996,350	Jan. & July	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Florida <td>100</td> <td>3,740,000</td> <td>Jan. & July</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	100	3,740,000	Jan. & July	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Georgia <td>Jan. 20</td> <td>4,156,000</td> <td>Jan. & July</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	Jan. 20	4,156,000	Jan. & July	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Hannibal and St. Joseph <td>Jan. 20</td> <td>4,151,700</td> <td>Jan. & July</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	Jan. 20	4,151,700	Jan. & July	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Hartford & N. Haven <td>Jan. 21</td> <td>4,800,000</td> <td>Jan. & July</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	Jan. 21	4,800,000	Jan. & July	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
do do scrip <td>do</td> <td>3,000,000</td> <td>Jan. & July</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	do	3,000,000	Jan. & July	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Housatonic, preferred <td>do</td> <td>2,000,000</td> <td>Jan. & July</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	do	2,000,000	Jan. & July	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Huntingdon and Broad Top <td>do</td> <td>613,950</td> <td>Jan. & July</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	do	613,950	Jan. & July	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Illinois Central <td>April 8</td> <td>218,350</td> <td>Jan. & July</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	April 8	218,350	Jan. & July	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Indianapolis, Cin. & La. Ave. <td>50</td> <td>25,240,340</td> <td>Feb. & Aug.</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	50	25,240,340	Feb. & Aug.	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Jeffersonville, Mad. & In. <td>No. 227</td> <td>6,183,897</td> <td>Mar. & Sept.</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	No. 227	6,183,897	Mar. & Sept.	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Kansas Pacific <td>Mar. 25</td> <td>8,572,500</td> <td>Jan. & July</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	Mar. 25	8,572,500	Jan. & July	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Lackawanna & Bloomsburg <td>May 20</td> <td>1,335,000</td> <td>Jan. & July</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	May 20	1,335,000	Jan. & July	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Lake Erie & Mich. <td>May 20</td> <td>18,159,400</td> <td>Jan. & July</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	May 20	18,159,400	Jan. & July	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Lehigh Valley <td>May 20</td> <td>18,159,400</td> <td>Jan. & July</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	May 20	18,159,400	Jan. & July	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Little Miami <td>No. 247</td> <td>4,101,500</td> <td>Jan. & July</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	No. 247	4,101,500	Jan. & July	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Little Schuylkill <td>May 20</td> <td>2,646,100</td> <td>Jan. & July</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	May 20	2,646,100	Jan. & July	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Long Island <td>No. 252</td> <td>5,000,000</td> <td>Jan. & July</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	No. 252	5,000,000	Jan. & July	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Louisville & Lex. <td>pt. No. 276</td> <td>548,700</td> <td>Jan. & July</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	pt. No. 276	548,700	Jan. & July	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
do do <td>do</td> <td>1,623,482</td> <td>Jan. & July</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	do	1,623,482	Jan. & July	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Louisville and Nashville <td>No. 281</td> <td>6,861,500</td> <td>Jan. & July</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	No. 281	6,861,500	Jan. & July	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Madison and West <td>100</td> <td>2,800,000</td> <td>Jan. & July</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	100	2,800,000	Jan. & July	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Macon and Central <td>100</td> <td>2,500,000</td> <td>Jan. & July</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	100	2,500,000	Jan. & July	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Marietta & Cin. <td>1st pr. May 6</td> <td>1,250,000</td> <td>Jan. & July</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	1st pr. May 6	1,250,000	Jan. & July	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
do do <td>do</td> <td>4,400,368</td> <td>Jan. & July</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	do	4,400,368	Jan. & July	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Memphis and Lawrence <td>No. 278</td> <td>1,372,800</td> <td>Jan. & July</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	No. 278	1,372,800	Jan. & July	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Michigan Central <td>July 15</td> <td>11,665,848</td> <td>Jan. & July</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	July 15	11,665,848	Jan. & July	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Missouri & St. Paul <td>June 10</td> <td>11,422,538</td> <td>Jan. & July</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	June 10	11,422,538	Jan. & July	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
do do <td>do</td> <td>1,027,100</td> <td>Jan. & July</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	do	1,027,100	Jan. & July	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Mobile and Montgomery <td>May 20</td> <td>3,856,450</td> <td>Jan. & July</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	May 20	3,856,450	Jan. & July	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Mobile and Ohio <td>No. 283</td> <td>1,788,700</td> <td>Jan. & July</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	No. 283	1,788,700	Jan. & July	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Montgomery and West Point <td>100</td> <td>4,444,114</td> <td>Jan. & July</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	100	4,444,114	Jan. & July	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Norfolk and Essex <td>No. 230</td> <td>11,900,000</td> <td>Jan. & July</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	No. 230	11,900,000	Jan. & July	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Norfolk and Western <td>Jan. 21</td> <td>2,000,000</td> <td>Jan. & July</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	Jan. 21	2,000,000	Jan. & July	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Norfolk & Chesapeake <td>No. 230</td> <td>2,000,000</td> <td>Jan. & July</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	No. 230	2,000,000	Jan. & July	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Norfolk & Chesapeake <td>No. 230</td> <td>2,000,000</td> <td>Jan. & July</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	No. 230	2,000,000	Jan. & July	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Norfolk & Chesapeake <td>No. 230</td> <td>2,000,000</td> <td>Jan. & July</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	No. 230	2,000,000	Jan. & July	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Norfolk & Chesapeake <td>No. 230</td> <td>2,000,000</td> <td>Jan. & July</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	No. 230	2,000,000	Jan. & July	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Norfolk & Chesapeake <td>No. 230</td> <td>2,000,000</td> <td>Jan. & July</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	No. 230	2,000,000	Jan. & July	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Norfolk & Chesapeake <td>No. 230</td> <td>2,000,000</td> <td>Jan. & July</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	No. 230	2,000,000	Jan. & July	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Norfolk & Chesapeake <td>No. 230</td> <td>2,000,000</td> <td>Jan. & July</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	No. 230	2,000,000	Jan. & July	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Norfolk & Chesapeake <td>No. 230</td> <td>2,000,000</td> <td>Jan. & July</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	No. 230	2,000,000	Jan. & July	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Norfolk & Chesapeake <td>No. 230</td> <td>2,000,000</td> <td>Jan. & July</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	No. 230	2,000,000	Jan. & July	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Norfolk & Chesapeake <td>No. 230</td> <td>2,000,000</td> <td>Jan. & July</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	No. 230	2,000,000	Jan. & July	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Norfolk & Chesapeake <td>No. 230</td> <td>2,000,000</td> <td>Jan. & July</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	No. 230	2,000,000	Jan. & July	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Norfolk & Chesapeake <td>No. 230</td> <td>2,000,000</td> <td>Jan. & July</td> <td>Shenck, Mansfield & Newark<td>No. 251</td><td>100</td><td>Jan., '71</td></td>	No. 230	2,000,000	Jan. & July	Shenck, Mansfield & Newark <td>No. 251</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jan., '71</td>	No. 251	100	Jan., '71
Norfolk & Chesapeake <td>No. 230</td> <td>2,000,000</td> <	No. 230	2,000,000					

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

subscribers will confer a great favor by giving us immediate notice of any error discovered in our Tables.

Pages 3 and 4 of Bonds will be published next week.

COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED					COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED						
For a full explanation of this Table see "Railroad Monitor" on a preceding page.	Amount Outstanding	INTEREST.			Principal Payable.	For a full explanation of this Table see "Railroad Monitor" on a preceding page.	Amount Outstanding	INTEREST.			Principal Payable.
		Rate.	When paid.	Where paid.				Rate.	When paid.	Where paid.	
Railroads:											
<i>Michigan Central</i> (May, '71):						<i>Ohio & Mississippi</i> (March, '71):					
1st Mort Convertible, sink id.	2,291,500	8	A. & O.	New York	1882	1st Mortgage (E. Div.)	2,050,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1872
1st Mort Convertible	563,000	8	A. & O.	New York	1882	1st Mortgage (W. Div.)	820,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1872
1st Mort Sterling, non-convertible	467,480	6	M. & S.	London	1872	2d Mortgage (W. Div.)	5,100,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1874
Mich. Air Line Mort.	1,940,000	8	....	....	....	Income Mortgage (W. Div.)	221,500	8	A. & O.	....	1882
<i>Milwaukee & St. Paul</i> (Jan. 1, '70):						Consol. Mort.	2,261,000	7	J. & J.	London	1898
1st Mortgage (530 miles)	5,484,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1883	Consol. Mort. (for \$6,000,000)	2,050,000	7	J. & J.	London	1898
2d Mortgage (300 miles)	1,214,000	7	A. & O.	....	1884	2d Consol. S. F. Mort., 1871	205,000	8	A. & O.	New York	1911
1st Mort. (E. Div. Passm't)	792,000	8	M. & N.	....	1874	<i>Old Creek & Allegh. R.</i> (Dec. '70):					
1st Mort. (Iowa & Minn., 220 m.)	3,592,000	7	J. & J.	....	1897	1st Mortgage	1,500,000	7	F. & A.	Philadel.	1886
1st Mort. (Minn. Central)	308,000	7	....	....	....	2d Mortgage	280,000	7	F. & A.	....	1886
1st Mort. (Iowa & Dakota)	1,000,000	8	....	....	....	Consol. Mortgage	\$19,810	7	M. & N.	....	1888
1st Mort. (P. du C., 235 miles)	3,674,000	8	F. & A.	New York	1888	<i>Orange, Alex. & Mounts</i> (Oct. 1, '69):					
2d Mort. (P. du C., 235 miles)	1,315,000	7,3	F. & A.	....	1888	1st Mort. (O. & A. R.R.) 1889	400,000	6	M. & N.	New York	1873
Milwaukee City	234,000	7	M. & S.	....	1873	2d Mort. (O. & A. R.R.) 1889	1,130,000	6	J. & J.	New York	1875
Milwaukee and Western	347,000	7	J. & J.	....	1891	3d Mort. exten. (O. & A.) 1888	575,500	8	M. & N.	Richmond	1878
<i>Mississippi Central</i> (Sep. 1, '69):						4th Mort. exten. (O. & A.) 1889	331,700	8	M. & S.	Alexand'a	1889
1st Mortgage	1,350,000	7	M. & N.	New York	1873	1st Mort. (O. & A. M. R.R.) 1862	708,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1873
2d Mortgage	1,105,000	8	F. & A.	....	1876	Va. Loan (\$1 1/2 m.) S. F. L., '58-9	219,962	7	J. & J.	....	'92-9
Tenn. State Loan	1,275,950	6	J. & J.	....	1892	<i>Oswego & Rome</i> (Jan. '71):					
<i>Mississippi & Tenn.</i> (Oct. 1, '69):						1st Mortgage, guaranteed	330,000	7	M. & N.	New York	1891
1st Mortgage	600,000	7	A. & O.	New York	1876	Income Bonds	200,000	7	F. & A.	....	1916
Consolidated Mortgage	1,105,000	8	J. & J.	Memphis	'81-'93	<i>Oswego & Syracuse</i> (March, '71):					
<i>Mo. Kans. & Texas</i> (Mar. '71):						1st Mortgage	112,000	7	M. & N.	New York	'75-'8
1st M., 182m & Id. (U. P. S. R.)	4,115,000	6	J. & J.	New York	1899	2d Mortgage	375,000	7	M. & N.	....	'88
1st M., 2d 0 to 190m, (Feb. & Nov.)	2,000,000	7	J. & J.	....	1903	<i>Pelee of Missouri</i> (Mar. 1, '70):					
Consol. M., gold, 0 to 220m & Id.	7,853,000	7	F. & A.	....	1904	1st Mortgage (gold)	6,500,000	6	F. & A.	New York	1888
<i>Missouri R., E. & Gulf</i> (Jan. 1, '70):						Mortgage Construction Bonds	521,773	7	J. & J.	....	1889
1st Mortgage, land grant	5,000,000	10	J. & J.	Boston	1899	<i>Penna.</i> (Feb. '71):					
2d Mortgage, for \$2,000,000	1,400,000	....	A. & O.	....	1890	1st Mortgage, sterling	90,847	7	F. & A.	London	1875
<i>Mobile & Grand</i> (June 1, '69):						2d Mortgage, sterling	710,958	7	A. & O.	....	1872
1st Mortgage	400,000	7	....	....	18..	General Mortgage, sterling	2,899,330	7	A. & O.	....	1887
2d Mortgage, endorsed	98,000	7	....	....	18..	<i>Peterboro & Newark</i> (Jan. 1, '69):					
<i>Mobile & Ohio</i> (Jan. '71):						1st Mortgage, guaranteed	500,000	7	....	New York	1891
1st Mortgage, sterling	5,592,000	8	M. & N.	Mobile	1880	<i>Pennsylvania</i> (Jan. '71):					
1st Mortgage, sterling	1,176,400	8	M. & N.	London	1882	1st Mortgage (Penn. R.R.)	4,972,000	6	J. & J.	Philadel.	1880
Interest Bonds	7,570,000	6	M. & N.	Mobile	1882	2d Mortgage (Penn. R.R.)	2,594,000	6	A. & O.	London	1875
Income Bonds, 2d Mort.	7,025,254	8	M. & N.	Mobile	1883	3d Mort. (Penn. R.R.)	1,154,500	6	A. & O.	London	1881
<i>Mobile & Montgomery</i> (May 1, '69):						General Mort. (Phil. to Pittsb'g)	6,286,500	6	Q. J.	Philadel.	1910
1st Mortgage	1,200,000	8	M. & N.	New York	1888	General Mortgage, new, coup'd	8,958,000	6	J. & J.	hi aden.	1910
<i>Montgomery & Eufaula</i> (Mar. '71):						do do	5,924,716	5	A. & O.	Harris'h	1890
1st M., endorsed by Ala.	716,010	8	M. & S.	New York	1886	Short works purchase	1,109,234	6	Q. J.	Philadel.	'70-'7
do do of 1870	330,000	8	J. & J.	....	1900	<i>Pennsylvania & N. Y.</i> (Dec. '70):					
<i>Morris & Essex</i> (Jan. '70):						1st Mortgage, guaranteed	3,000,000	7	J. & J.	Philadel.	'96-'0
1st Mortgage, sinking fund	5,000,000	7	M. & N.	New York	1914	<i>Peoria & Bureau Val.</i> (Jan. 1, '70):					
2d Mortgage	3,000,000	7	F. & A.	....	1891	1st Mortgage, guaranteed	6,000,000	8	J. & J.	New York	1818
Convertible bonds	600,000	7	F. & A.	....	1902	<i>Peoria Pk. & Jackson</i> (Jan. 1, '70):					
Construction bonds	2,000,000	7	F. & A.	....	1889	1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	J. & J.	New York	'79-'9
<i>Nashville & Chattanooga</i> (July 1, '69):						<i>Philadel. & Balt. Cent.</i> (Dec. '70):					
1st Mort., endorsed by Tenn.	1,516,000	6	J. & J.	New York	1890	1st Mortgage	1,100,000	7	J. & J.	Philadel.	1879-'7
<i>Nashville & Decatur</i> (Jan. 1, '71):						<i>Philadelphia & Erie</i> (Feb. '70):					
Mortgage Bonds of 1870	2,500,000	....	A. & O.	....	1887	1st Mort. (Susque. & E. R.R.)	1,000,000	7	A. & O.	Philadel.	1877
<i>Nashville & Memphis</i> (Feb. '71):						1st Mort. Phil. & Erie (gold)	3,000,000	6	A. & O.	Philadel.	1881
1st Mort. (convertible) 1886	120,500	7	J. & J.	Bridgeport	1876	do do do (currency)	2,000,000	6	A. & O.	....	1881
<i>Newark & New York</i> (Jan. '70):						2d do do	3,000,000	7	J. & J.	....	1888
1st Mortgage, 1867	600,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1887	3d do do	3,398,000	7	J. & J.	....	1890
<i>Newburg & New York</i> (Apr. '70):						<i>Philadelphia & Read</i> (Dec. 1, '70):					
1st Mortgage	250,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1889	Loan of 1861	100,000	6	J. & J.	Philadel.	1871
<i>New Haven & Derby</i> (Jan. 1, '70):						Loans of '63, '67, '68 and '69	1,521,000	6	J. & J.	....	1876
1st Mortgage	500,000	7	M. & N.	N. Haven	1888	Loan of 1867, convertible	114,500	5	J. & J.	London	1880
<i>N. Haven & Northampton</i> (Feb. '71):						Loan of 1836, sterling	142,400	5	J. & J.	London	1880
1st Mort 1862	1,000,000	7	J. & J.	N. Haven	1889	Loan of 1836, sterling	976, 00	7	J. & J.	....	1888
Bond conv. rt., free State tax	400,000	6	A. & O.	....	1880	East Penn. 1st M. Sink. Fund	195,000	7	J. & J.	London	'72-'7
<i>New Jersey:</i>						Loan of 1836, sterling	1,21,300	6	A. & O.	Philadel.	1886
1st Loan	300,000	6	F. & A.	New York	1875	Loan of 1868	2,267,000	7	A. & O.	....	1880
2d Loan	450,000	6	F. & A.	....	1878	Loan of 1868	2,267,000	7	J. & J.	....	1880
3d Loan	100,000	6	F. & A.	....	1887	Loan of 1870 (\$3,000,000) conv.	2,625,000	7	J. & J.	....	1893
<i>N. J. Southern</i> (Del. & Rar. Bay):						<i>Phila., Wilm. & Balt.</i> (May, '71):					
1st Mortgage, tax free	2,000,000	7	M. & N.	New York	1889	1st Mortgage, convertible	319,500	6	J. & J.	Philadel.	1874
<i>New London North</i> (March, '71):						Loan of 1866	100,000	6	A. & O.	....	1876
Mortgage Bonds	40,000	7	J. & J.	N. London	1871	Loan of 1867	1,000,000	6	A. & O.	....	1890
1st Mort. extension	300,000	6	A. & O.	New York	1885	<i>Pittsb. Cin. & St. Louis</i> (Jan. '71):					
Convertible Bonds	201,500	7	J. & J.	....	1871	1st Mortgage	6,267,000	7	F. & A.	Philadel.	1900
<i>A. Orl., J. & Gt. North</i> (Feb. '70):						1st M. Steubenv. & Ind. re org.	3,000,000	6	....	....	....
1st Mort. of \$3,000,000 (1856)	2,711,000	8	J. & J.	N. Y. & N.	1886	Col. & Newark Div. Bond	775,000	7	....	....	....
2d Mort. of 1860	1,168,000	8	A. & O.	New York	1890	<i>Pittsb. & Connell</i> (Nov. '70):					
<i>New York Central</i> (Oct. 1, '70):						1st Mort. (new) Free State tax	4,000,000	7	J. & J.	Baltimore	1889
Premium Sinking Fund	5,916,689	6	M. & N.	New York	1883	2d Mortgage	1,977,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1893
Sinking Fund (assumed debts)	1,311,000	7	F. & A.	....	1876	1st Mort. (Trenton Div.)	400,000	6	F. & A.	....	1896
Subscription (assumed stocks)	1,311,000	7	M. & S.	....	1883	<i>Pittsb., Et. W. & Chic.</i> (Feb. '71):					
Real Estate	162,000	6	M. & S.	....	1883	1st Mortgage (series A)	875,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1911
Renewal bonds	2,900,000	6	J. & J.	....	1887	1st Mortgage (series B)	875,000	7	F. & A.	....	1912
<i>New York & Harlem</i> (Oct. 1, '70):						1st Mortgage (series C)	875,000	7	M. & S.	....	1912
1st Mortgage of 1868	3,000,000	7	M. & N.	New York	1873	1st Mortgage (series D)	875,000	7	A. & O.	....	1912
Consolidated Mort. of 1868	2,700,000	6	F. & A.	....	1893	1st Mortgage (series E)	875,000	7	M. & N.	....	1912
<i>New York & N. Haven</i> (Apr. 1, '70):						1st Mortgage (series F)	875,000	7	J. & J.	....	1912
1st Mortgage	1,069,500	6	A. & O.	New York	1875	2d Mortgage (series G)	875,000	7	F. & A.	....	1912
<i>N. Y. & Orange</i> (Oct. 1, '70):						2d Mortgage (series H)	860,000	7	M. & S.	....	1912
1st Mort. (gold)	20,000,000	7	J. & J.	....	1891	2d Mortgage (series I)	860,000	7	M. & S.	....	1912
<i>New York, Penn. & Bost.</i> (Sep. 1, '70):						2d Mortgage (series J)	860,000	7	M. & N.	....	1912
1st Mortgage	163,000	6	F. & A.	New York	'73-'78	2d Mortgage (series K)	860,000	7	M. & N.	....	1912
Improvement	100,000	6	J. & J.	....	1876	2d Mortgage (series L)	860,000	7	J. & J.	....	1912
Extension	250,000	6	M. & N.	....	1881	2d Mortgage (series M)	860,000	7	A. & O.	Philadel.	1876
New Bonds 1867	512,000	7	J. & J.	....	1889	2d Mortgage (series N)	860,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1887
<i>Norfolk & Petersburg</i> (Oct. 1, '70):						3d Mortgage	2,000,000	7	A. & O.	....	1887
1st Mortgage	157,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1877	Bridg'd O. & E. R.R. Mort., '57	100,000	7	J. & J.	....	1876
2d Mortgage	306,000	8	J. & J.	....	1877	P. F. W. & C. cons. bonds '57	100,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1887
Funding Mortgage	43,000	8	J. & J.	....	1873	Equip. Bonds of 1869, tax free	1,000,000	8	M. & S.	....	1894
2d Mortgage for \$300,000	416,000	8	J. & J.	....	1903	<i>Puget Sound & Sacram.</i> (Jan. 1, '70):					
<i>North Carolina</i> (April, '70):						1st Mortgage (gold)	225,000	10	J. & J.	San Franc.	1871
1st Mort. Bonds (various) '67-'68	490,500	8	M. & N.	Shops N.C.	'72-'78	2d Mortgage	825,000	10	J. & J.	....	1891
Bonds of 1857	61,500	8	M. & S.	....	1867	1st Mort. (gold)	505,000	7	....	New York	1884
<i>Northeastern</i> (March 1, '71):						<i>Portland & Kennebec</i>					
1st Mortgage	320,000	8	M. & S.	Charleston	1899	1st Mortgage extended, 1863	221,800	6	A. & O.	Augusta	1883
2d Mortgage	321,000	8	M. & S.	....	1899	Consolidated Mortgage, 1865	797,200	6	A. & O.	Boston	1885
Funded Interest (certificates)	109,028	7	J. & J.	....	1875	Funded Interest, 1863	22,618	6	A. & O.	Augusta	1885
<i>North Missouri</i> (March, '71):						<i>Portland & Rochester</i> (Feb. '71):					
1st Mortgage of 1868	6,000,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1893	1st M. S. F., 1867, on 22 1/2 miles	650,000	6	J. & J.	Boston	1887
2d Mortgage of 1868	1,000,000	7	A. & O.	....	1888	1st M., 1870, equal length	140,000	7	A. & O.	....	1880
3d Mortgage	5,000,000	7	A. & O.	New York	1888						

For a full explanation of this Table see "Railroad Monitor" on a preceding page.

Railroads:

<i>Ohio & Mississippi</i> (March, '71):					
1st Mortgage (E. Div.)	2,000,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1872
2d Mortgage (W. Div.)	850,000	7	J. & J.	....	1872
3d Mortgage (W. Div.)	5,100,000	7	J. & J.	....	1874
Income Mortgage (W. Div.)	221,500	8	A. & O.	....	1882
Consol. Mort.	2,261,000	7	J. & J.	....	1898
Consol. Mort. (for \$6,000,000)	205,000	6	J. & J.	London	1898
2d Consol. S. F. Mort. 1871	105,000	7	A. & O.	New York	1911
<i>Oil Creek & Allegh. R.</i> (Dec., '70):					
1st Mortgage	1,500,000	7	F. & A.	Philadel.	1896
2d Mortgage	580,000	7	A. & O.	....	1882
Consol. Mortgage	819,000	7	M. & N.	....	1888
<i>Orange, Ala. & Mount.</i> (Oct. 1, '69):					
1st Mort. (O. & A. R.R.) 1869	400,000	6	M. & N.	New York	1873
2d Mort. exten. (O. & A.) 1855	1,130,500	6	J. & J.	....	1875
3d Mort. exten. (O. & A.) 1858	553,500	6	M. & N.	Richmond	1873
4th Mort. exten. (O. & A.) 1861	351,000	8	M. & S.	Alexandria	1880
1st Mort. (O. & A. R.R.) 1861	708,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1882
Va. L'n. (34 y's) s'k'g f'd, '88-'9	219,962	7	J. & J.	Philadel.	'92-'98
<i>Orange & Rome</i> (Jan., '71):					
1st Mortgage, guaranteed	350,000	7	M. & N.	New York	1916
Income Bonds	200,000	7	F. & A.	....	1891
<i>Owego & Syracuse</i> (March, '71):					
1st Mortgage	172,000	7	M. & N.	New York	'75-'80
2d Mortgage	375,000	7	M. & N.	....	1885
<i>Palmetto & Missouri</i> (Mar. 1, '70):					
1st Mortgage (gold)	6,500,000	6	F. & A.	New York	1888
Mortgage Construction Bonds	524,775	7	J. & J.	....	1889
<i>Panama</i> (Feb., '71):					
1st Mortgage, sterling	93,847	7	A. & O.	London	1875
2d Mortgage, sterling	710,908	7	F. & A.	....	1872
General Mortgage, sterling	2,999,330	7	A. & O.	....	1897
<i>Paterson & Newark</i> (Jan. 1, '69):					
1st Mortgage, guaranteed	500,000	7	....	New York	18..
<i>Pennsylvania</i> (Jan. '71):					
1st Mortgage (Penn. R.R.)	4,972,000	6	J. & J.	Philadel.	1880
2d Mortgage (Penn. R.R.)	2,591,000	6	A. & O.	....	1875
3d Mort. (Penn. R.R.), sterling	2,283,840	6	A. & O.	London	1875
General Mort. (Phil. to Pittsb.)	6,826,500	6	Q. J.	Philadel.	1910
General Mortgage, new, comp. do	8,958,000	6	A. & O.	Philadel.	1910
State bonds purchase	5,924,716	5	A. & O.	Harrisburg	1890
Short Bonds (debentures)	1,109,274	6	Q. J.	Philadel.	'70-'71
<i>Pennsylvania & N. Y.</i> (Dec., '70):					
1st Mortgage, guaranteed	3,000,000	7	J. & J.	Philadel.	'96-'06
<i>Port & Bureau Val.</i> (Jan. 1, '70):					
1st Mortgage, guaranteed	6,000,000	8	J. & J.	New York	18..
<i>Port & Bk. & Jackson</i> (Jan. 1, '70):					
1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	J. & J.	New York	'79-'91
<i>Philadel. & Balt. Cent.</i> (Dec., '70):					
1st Mortgage	1,100,000	7	J. & J.	Philadel.	'79-'91
<i>Philadelphia & Erie</i> (R.R.):					
1st Mort. (Sunbury & Erie R.R.)	1,000,000	7	A. & O.	Philadel.	1877
1st Mort. Phil. & Erie (gold)	3,000,000	6	A. & O.	Philadel.	1881
2d do do do (currency)	2,000,000	6	A. & O.	....	1881
3d do do do	700,000	6	A. & O.	....	1838
4th do do do	3,588,000	6	J. & J.	....	1 20
<i>Philadelphia & Read.</i> (Dec. 1, '70):					
Loan of 1861	100,000	6	J. & J.	Philadel.	1871
Loan of '63, '64, '65 and '66	1,571,000	6	J. & J.	....	1880
Loan of 1867, convertible	115,000	6	J. & J.	....	1886
Loan of 1868, sterling	192,400	5	J. & J.	London	1880
Loan of 1869, sterling	95,000	6	J. & J.	....	1880
East Penn. 1st M. Sink Fund	495,000	7	M. & S.	....	1889
Loan of 1867, sterling	288,000	7	J. & J.	London	1889
London Mort. 1868, convertible	1,121,000	7	J. & O.	Philadel.	'82-'83
Loan of 1868	2,300,000	7	J. & J.	....	1893
Loan of 1870 (\$7,000,000) conv.	2,625,000	7	J. & J.	....	1894
<i>Phil., Wilm. & Balt.</i> (May, '71):					
1st Mortgage, convertible	319,500	6	J. & J.	Philadel.	1830
Loan of 1867	400,000	6	A. & O.	....	1871
Loan of 1867	1,000,000	6	A. & O.	....	1876
<i>Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis</i> (Jan., '71):					
1st Mortgage	6,397,000	7	F. & A.	Philadel.	1900
1st M. Steelbury & Ind. reg.	3,000,000	6	....	....	1884
Col. & Newark Div. Bonds	775,000	7	....	....	1889
<i>Pittsburg & Connellss.</i> (Nov., '70):					
1st Mort. (new free state tax)	4,000,000	7	J. & J.	Baltimore.	1893
2d Mortgage	1,070,000	7	J. & J.	....	1896
1st Mort. (Turtle Cr. Div.)	400,000	6	F. & A.	New York	1889
<i>Pittsb., Ft. W. & Chic.</i> (Feb., '71):					
1st Mortgage (series B)	875,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1911
1st Mortgage (series C)	875,000	7	F. & A.	....	1912
1st Mortgage (series D)	875,000	7	M. & S.	....	1912
1st Mortgage (series E)	875,000	7	A. & O.	....	1912
1st Mortgage (series F)	875,000	7	M. & S.	....	1912
2d Mortgage (series G)	875,000	7	J. & J.	....	1912
2d Mortgage (series H)	875,000	7	F. & A.	....	1912
2d Mortgage (series I)	875,000	7	M. & S.	....	1912
2d Mortgage (series J)	875,000	7	J. & J.	....	1912
2d Mortgage (series K)	875,000	7	F. & A.	....	1912
2d Mortgage (series L)	875,000	7	M. & N.	....	1912
2d Mortgage (series M)	875,000	7	J. & J.	....	1912
2d Mortgage (series N)	875,000	7	J. & J.	....	1912
Bridge (O. & P. R.R. Mort. 56)	153,000	7	M. & N.	New York	1876
P. F. W. & C. consruct. bds 57	100,000	7	M. & N.	Philadel.	1887
Equip. Bonds of 1897, tax free	1,000,000	8	M. & S.	....	1897
<i>Pittsb. & Sacram.</i> (Jan. 1, '70):					
1st Mortgage	225,000	10	J. & J.	San Franc.	1894
2d Mortgage (gold)	525,000	10	J. & J.	....	1894
<i>Port Haron & L. Mich.</i> (Nov., '70):					
1st Mort. (gold)	500,000	7	....	New York	1881
<i>Portland & Kennebec</i> (Jan. 1, '71):					
1st Mortgage extended, 1863	224,800	6	A. & O.	Augusta.	1830
Consolidated Mortgage, 1865	791,200	6	A. & O.	Augusta.	1830
2d Mortgage	27,616	6	A. & O.	Augusta.	1830
<i>Portland & Rochester</i> (Feb., '71):					
1st M. S. P., 1867, on 52% mls.	650,000	6	J. & J.	Boston.	1825
1st M. S. P., 1867, on 52% mls.	140,000	7	J. & J.	....	1880
Providence & Worcester	300,000	7	J. & J.	Proy R. I	1887
<i>Reading & Columbia</i> (Mar., '71):					
1st Mortgage 1862	350,000	7	M. & S.	New York	1884
2d Mortgage 1864	350,000	7	J. & J.	....	1884
<i>Rensselaer & Saratoga</i> (Oct. 1, '69):					
1st Mortgage	150,000	7	J. & J.	T.oy.	1873
2d Mortgage	450,000	7	J. & J.	....	1873
1st Mort. (Sara. & Rutland)	400,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1896
1st Mort. (Conv. Salem & Rutland)	500,000	7	M. & N.	....	1896
Glens Falls R.R. Mort.	125,000	7	J. & J.	....	1814
<i>Richmond & Danville</i> (Oct. 1, '69):					
State Sinking Fund Loan	400,000	6	J. & J.	New York	'67-'68
Bond guaranteed by S. S. S.	161,600	6	J. & J.	....	'76-'76
Consol. Mortgage, coupon	1,298,000	6	M. & N.	....	'76-'76
Consol. Mortgage, reg.	408,500	6	M. & N.	Richmond	'76-'76
Rosanol. Valley R.R. Bonds	127,800	6	F. & A.	....	'76-'76
<i>Richm., Petersburg</i> (Oct. 1, '70):					
2d Mort., coupon and reg.	139,500	7	J. & D.	N. Y. & R.	1875
3d Mort. of 1870, coupon	175,000	8	A. & O.	....	1889
<i>Rock, R. I. & M. S. S.</i> (Jan. 1, '71):					
1st Mort. (gold exten. 1870)	9,000,000	7	F. & A.	N.Y.orLon	1919
<i>Rock, R. I. & M. S.</i> (Mar. '71):					
1st Mortgage on 10% a. bles.	1,500,000	7	F. & A.	N.Y. & Lon	1919
<i>Rome, Wat. & Andover</i> (Feb., '71):					
1st Mortgage (F. & B. S.)	791,900	7	M. & S.	New York	1850
Guaran. (Fots. & Watertn) '51	341,000	7	J. & D.	....	'72-'71
Sink. Fund Mort. (general) '63	6,150,000	7	J. & D.	....	1880
<i>Stamford</i> (March, '71):					
1st Mortgage	5,000,000	6	M. & N.	Bost.	1850
2d do do do	500,000	6	....	....	1850

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, September 1, 1871.

There have been more than the usual fluctuations in prices of leading staples during the past week. Speculative confidence is very feeble, and the markets, as a rule, derive little support from the great ease in the money market. There is no disposition to operate upon "general principles," that is, with reference to the prospective supply and demand, and for a decided rise or fall in prices, but the exigency of the moment controls, and it requires but a small advance to increase the offerings on sale, while a moderate decline usually stimulates the demand.

The following is a statement of the stocks of leading articles of foreign and domestic merchandise at dates given.

	1870.	Sept. 1.	1871.	Aug. 1.
Beef.....tes. and bbls.	7,906	17,094	19,199	
Pork.....bbls.	30,656	80,410	94,941	
Tobacco, foreign.....bales.	17,343	15,947	15,700	
Tobacco, domestic.....hhd.	26,312	20,675	17,813	
Coffee, Rio.....bags.	61,293	63,076	78,947	
Coffee, other.....bags.	54,840	24,224	44,062	
Coffee, Java.....bags.	31,298	9,610	42,867	
Sugar.....hhd.	90,474	75,493	85,695	
Sugar.....boxes.	119,036	110,791	90,256	
Sugar.....bags, etc.	508,148	328,535	273,189	
Melado.....hhd.	820	8,832	10,337	
Molasses.....hhd.	22,603	14,815	8,843	
Molasses.....bbls.		6,200	6,000	
Hides.....No.	86,100	167,000	146,100	
Cotton.....bales.	13,000	38,875	56,450	
Rosin.....bbls.	30,480	20,015	25,844	
Spirits Turpentine.....bbls.	1,530	595	145	
Tar.....bbls.	23,645	5,795	4,889	
Rice, E. I.....bags.		14,000	10,600	
Rice, Carolina.....casks.	245	300	460	
Gunny Cloth.....bales.	8,450	14,200	18,552	
Gunny Bags.....bales.	8,600	17,600	14,475	
Linseed.....bags.	9,200	95,269	76,269	
Saltpetre.....bags.	5,700	15,500	15,150	
Jute and Jute Butts.....bales.	29,300	25,850	25,250	
Manila Hemp.....bales.	31,372	6,100	11,170	

Provisions have been moderately active at easier prices, but close with a somewhat firmer tone. The large demand to go out of the market begins to be felt, although supplies are still large. Mess pork closes at \$13 37½@13 50; prime mess is nearly nominal at \$1. Bacon has been stimulated somewhat by an advance abroad, and city ice-cured cuts close at \$1@9c. Cut meats have a better demand from the South, and close firm. Lard has declined to 9½@9½c. for prime new and old, on the spot, but these prices led to a large business, and at the close the market is the inside price. Beef moving fairly, but stocks are large, and prices favor buyers. Butter is selling freely; all grades of Western and Ohio are wanted for export and home use; the finer grades of State are in request for consumption and to ship South. Cheese has been taken very freely for export, mostly at 10@10½c. for prime factories, but there is some disposition to hold for higher prices, as it is reported that the production is to be reduced considerably.

Freights are firmer; there has been an active shipment of wheat both to Great Britain and the Continent. Rates to leading ports have advanced to 10@10½d. by sail and 10½@11d. by steam, the Glasgow steamer filling up at the latter rate. Several vessels, some of them large ships, have been chartered at 7s. 6d. to direct ports and 8s. to Cork for orders. To day a large vessel was done for a direct port at 8s.

Tobacco has shown activity and buoyancy for Kentucky leaf during the past week; the sales amount to 2,000 hhd., mostly for export. Prices are ½@1c. higher, and we quote lugs at 7½@8½c; common and medium leaf, 8½@10½c; good to fine do., 10½@12½c. Seed leaf has been quiet; sales include 109 cases Ohio, 100 do. Pennsylvania, and 63 do. Western, on private terms; 200 cases sundries in the range of 20@55c. Spanish tobacco has been more active, and the sales foot up 1,300 bales. Havana at 95c.@1 05.

Metals have shown no new feature, with the exception of copper, which has sold at some decline; lake sold at 22½@23½c., cash and for forward delivery.

Wool has been quiet and prices unchanged. Tallow has sold largely at 9½@9¾c. for prime for export. Whiskey advanced to 93½@94c. Some cloverseed sold for export at 10½@11½c. for old and new. Calcutta linseed sold to arrive at \$2 27½, gold, per 56 pounds.

Petroleum has revived considerably, and closes at 24½@24¾c. for refined for all this month, and 14c. for refined. Naphtha has sold more freely at 10c. Naval stores have been more active; Wilmington tar quoted lower at \$3 25; spirits turpentine, 51@51½c., and strained rosin \$3 15@3 25.

Exports of Leading Articles from New York.

The following table, compiled from Custom House returns, shows the exports of leading articles from the port of New York since January 1, 1871, to all the principal foreign countries, and also the totals for the last week, and since January 1. The last two lines show total values, including the value of all other articles besides those mentioned in the table.

EXPORTS SINCE JANUARY 1 TO																							
ARTICLES.		Great Britain.	France.	Holland & Belg.	Germany.	Other N. Europe.	Spain.	Other S. Europe.	China & Japan.	Australia.	Br. N. A. Colonies.	Cuba.	Hayti.	Other W. Indies.	Mexico.	British Guiana.	Brazil.	Other S. American.	All other Ports.	Total this week.	Total since January 1, 1871.	Same time 1870.	
Wheat—Flour . . . bbls.	459,541	26,074	43,312	520	.....	.....	7,390	5,065	.....	.....	185,688	23,879	26,996	37,105	4,483	3,702	38,337	55,296	6,169	23,702	1,196,980	1,229,141
Wheat—Meal . . . bush.	10,053,877	409,491	743,860	179,882	.....	.....	.....	431,007	.....	.....	2,011	1,231	1,320	1,971	.....	4,083	5	7,433	.....	469,595	11,897,827	12,624,614
Wheat . . . bush.	10,053,877	409,491	743,860	179,882	.....	.....	.....	431,007	.....	.....	2,011	1,231	1,320	1,971	.....	4,083	5	7,433	.....	469,595	11,897,827	12,624,614
Rye . . . bush.	13,483	.....	38,870	73,347	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	135,010	65,734
Barley . . . bush.	81,796	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	31,568	126,100	65,734
Oats . . . bush.	312	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	315	.....	338	15,963	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	81,886	9
Corn . . . bush.	6,925,943	90,387	20,278	220,757	.....	.....	.....	573	175	4,000	38,240	26,550	.....	62,735	20,000	680	.....	.....	.....	1,250	17,617	13,679
Peas . . . bush.	17,889	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	7	.....	194	.....	.....	41	.....	104,795	.....	13,000	.....	.....	3,596	394,070	7,456,644	238,111
Pulses . . . bush.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,020	.....	226	8,000	.....	.....	.....	172	66,248	135,384
Beans . . . bush.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,847	.....	3,550	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,829	27,614
Peas . . . bush.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheat—Flour . . . bbls.	1,763	.....	566	4,937	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	141	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheat—Meal . . . bush.	373,083	6,583	13,847	18,717	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheat . . . bush.	373,083	6,583	13,847	18,717	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rye . . . bush.	1,397	.....	291	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barley . . . bush.	24,692	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oats . . . bush.	3,539	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corn . . . bush.	74,816	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peas . . . bush.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pulses . . . bush.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beans . . . bush.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheat—Flour . . . bbls.	373,083	6,583	13,847	18,717	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheat—Meal . . . bush.	10,053,877	409,491	743,860	179,882	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheat . . . bush.	10,053,877	409,491	743,860	179,882	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rye . . . bush.	13,483	.....	38,870	73,347	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barley . . . bush.	81,796	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oats . . . bush.	312	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corn . . . bush.	6,925,943	90,387	20,278	220,757	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peas . . . bush.	17,889	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pulses . . . bush.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beans . . . bush.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheat—Flour . . . bbls.	1,763	.....	566	4,937	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheat—Meal . . . bush.	373,083	6,583	13,847	18,717	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheat . . . bush.	373,083	6,583	13,847	18,717	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rye . . . bush.	1,397	.....	291	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barley . . . bush.	24,692	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oats . . . bush.	3,539	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corn . . . bush.	74,816	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peas . . . bush.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pulses . . . bush.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beans . . . bush.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheat—Flour . . . bbls.	373,083	6,583	13,847	18,717	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheat—Meal . . . bush.	10,053,877	409,491	743,860	179,882	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheat . . . bush.	10,053,877	409,491	743,860	179,882	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rye . . . bush.	13,483	.....	38,870	73,347	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barley . . . bush.	81,796	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oats . . . bush.	312	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corn . . . bush.	6,925,943	90,387	20,278	220,757	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peas . . . bush.	17,889	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pulses . . . bush.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beans . . . bush.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheat—Flour . . . bbls.	1,763	.....	566	4,937	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheat—Meal . . . bush.	373,083	6,583	13,847	18,717	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheat . . . bush.	373,083	6,583	13,847	18,717	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rye . . . bush.	1,397	.....	291	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barley . . . bush.	24,692	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oats . . . bush.	3,539	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corn . . . bush.	74,816	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peas . . . bush.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pulses . . . bush.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beans . . . bush.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheat—Flour . . . bbls.	373,083	6,583	13,847	18,717	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheat—Meal . . . bush.	10,053,877	409,491	743,860	179,882	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheat . . . bush.	10,053,877	409,491	743,860	179,882	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rye . . . bush.	13,483	.....	38,870	73,347	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barley . . . bush.	81,796	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oats . . . bush.	312	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corn . . . bush.	6,925,943	90,387	20,278	220,757	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peas . . . bush.	17,889	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pulses . . . bush.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beans . . . bush.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheat—Flour . . . bbls.	1,763	.....	566	4,937	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheat—Meal . . . bush.	373,083	6,583	13,847	18,717	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheat . . . bush.	373,083	6,583	13,847	18,717	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rye . . . bush.	1,397	.....	291	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barley . . .																							

Imports of Leading Articles.

The following table, compiled from Custom House returns, shows the foreign imports of certain leading articles of commerce at this port for the last week, since January 1, 1871, and for the corresponding period in 1870:

(The quantity is given in packages when not otherwise specified.)

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1871.	Same time 1870.		For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1871.	Same time 1870.
China, Glass and Earthenware—				Metals, &c—			
China.....	401	10,896	7,699	Cutlery.....	247	4,719	3,091
Earthenware.....	247	41,408	32,263	Hardware.....	261	3,619	5,019
Glass.....	4,111	349,913	277,118	Iron, &c, bars.....	15,332	691,765	508,632
Glassware.....	1,575	28,051	11,129	Lead, pigs.....	12,634	395,557	350,756
Glass plate.....	231	7,065	6,331	Spelter.....	33,093	5,277,721	4,921,155
Buttons.....	394	4,361	3,721	Steel.....	6,499	152,590	91,396
Coal, tons.....	4,519	1,919	42,738	Tin, boxes.....	22,520	694,588	646,631
Cocoa, bags.....	1,351	1,622	22,305	Tin slabs, lbs.....	45,728	3,547,342	3,093,473
Coffee, bags.....	16,411	738,739	601,373	Waxes.....	3,156	95,518	60,907
Cotton bales.....	105	3,538	7,177	Sugar, hds, lbs.....	5,233	360,289	337,661
Drugs, &c—				Sugars, boxes &c.....	31,372	764,769	535,690
Bark, Peruvian.....	321	18,140	10,291	Tea.....	697	821,711	767,397
Blea powders.....	384	18,866	12,446	Tobacco.....	892	35,591	25,345
Brimstone, tons.....	312	38,932	12,793	Waste.....	9	2,745	1,023
Cochineal.....	1,004	7,251	5,075	Articles reported.....	2,583	113,560	91,727
Croton Tartar.....	149	2,964	1,400	Wines.....	2,893	137,936	115,649
Gambier.....	6,161	13,875	13,875	Wool, bales.....	2,454	50,043	193,569
Gums, crude.....	387	3,156	2,855	Wool, by value.....	16,736	1,217,870	\$956,937
Gum, Arabic.....	375	3,156	2,855	Cigars.....	3,219	67,226	75,582
Indigo.....	323	3,023	2,395	Panic goods.....	29,324	746,311	1,082,362
Madder.....	144	1,909	1,305	Fish.....	5,083	204,402	253,770
Oils, essential.....	144	387	256	Fruits, &c—	39,920	600,391	511,741
Oil, Olive.....	1,091	39,917	24,631	Lemons.....	1,507	135,191	291,693
Opium.....	1	1,246	939	Oranges.....	8,238	901,260	281,588
Soda, bi-carb.....	50	777.8	60,517	Raisins.....	15,877	503,471	494,432
Soda, sal.....	369	35,891	30,333	Hides undressed.....	381,009	8,365,111	6,293,135
Soda, ash.....	350	29,991	22,007	Spices, &c—	3,762	615,661	628,958
Flax.....	244	9,002	4,338	Cassia.....	1,574	370,349	175,594
Furs.....	245	4,757	3,114	Ginger.....	245	57,823	21,343
Gunny cloth.....	54	8,230	4,612	Pepper.....	2,428	117,539	154,250
Hair.....	54	4,390	4,615	Saltpeetre.....	11,578	158,031	226,809
Hemp, bales.....	53	82,794	70,407	Woods.....	193,040	85,416	85,416
Hides, &c—				Cork.....	31,588	215,539	215,536
Aristles.....	26	7,578	931	Logwood.....	15,305	215,539	215,536
Hides, dressed.....	5,66	13,398	22,557	Mahogany.....	8,694	94,897	94,897
India rubber.....	406	27,091	21,305				
Ivory.....	2,437	4,013	4,013				
Jewelry, &c—							
Jewelry.....	121	3,573	2,651				
Watches.....	35	1,053	1,053				
Linseed.....	15,500	562,412	347,994				
Molasses.....	2,772	125,401	126,736				

Receipts of Domestic Produce for the Week and Since Jan. 1.

The receipts of domestic produce for the week and since Jan. 1, and for the same time in 1870, have been as follows:

	This week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time '70.		This week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time '70.
Ashe, pkgs.....	106	1,855	5,595	Oil cake, pkgs.....	814	29,308	59,439
Breadstuffs.....				Flax, hard.....	220	5,101	5,101
Flour, bbls.....	73,061	2,398,133	2,327,017	Peas, pkgs.....	46,540	40,231	40,231
Wheat, bus.....	1,061,307	11,398,230	12,329,719	Provisions—			
Corn.....	1,227,192	18,456,922	5,343,643	Butter, pkgs.....	15,951	392,826	294,097
Oats.....	208,551	5,731,090	4,177,518	Cheese.....	63,577	87,059	74,137
Barley, &c.....	62,311	185,728	34,232	Cutmeats.....	836	119,658	119,658
Grass seed.....	31,149	713,477	1,159,691	Eggs.....	6,936	311,208	205,590
Beans.....	1,000	112,884	30,975	Pork.....	120	154,429	87,744
Peas.....	504	109,398	62,106	Beef, pkgs.....	71	85,674	57,041
C. meal, bbls.....	2,061	136,514	150,056	Lard, pkgs.....	3,906	10,257	21,650
Cotton, bales.....	4,397	641,291	433,123	Lard, kegs.....	296	7,483	18,013
Hemp, bales.....	2,658	301,139	273,190	Starch.....	105	13,074	13,074
Hops.....	1,328	35,511	30,591	Rice.....	10,859	18,525	172,697
Leather, bales.....	70,435	2,361,380	1,653,130	Sugar, hds, &c.....	3863	109,656	141,110
Molasses, bbls.....	41,733	12,894	12,894	Tallow, pkgs.....	5,211	163,513	110,431
Nuts, Stores.....	370	5,489	5,631	Tobacco, pkgs.....	3,214	79,235	57,992
Spirits turp.....	2,378	40,413	44,967	Whiskey, bbls.....	4,254	109,956	141,110
Rosin.....	1,561	305,351	375,972	Wool, bales.....	1,022	97,290	95,361
Tar.....	1,351	15,167	43,297	Dressed hogs No.....	10,171	69,416	69,416
Pitch.....	151	610	2,192				

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., Sept. 1, 1871.

By special telegrams received by us to-night from the Southern ports, we are in possession of the returns showing the receipts, exports, &c., of cotton for the week ending this evening Sept. 1. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 7,579 bales against 7,844 bales last week, 7,630 bales the previous week, and 9,454 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September 1870, 4,009,502 bales against 2,907,909 bales for the same period of 1869-70, showing an increase since September 1 this year of 1,101,593 bales. The details of the receipts for this week (as per telegraph) and the corresponding week of 1870 are as follows:

	RECEIPTS	RECEIPTS
Rec'd this week at—	1871.	1870.
New Orleans..... bales	2,183	1,050
Mobile.....	548	516
Charleston.....	569	1,438
Savannah.....	516	1,365
Texas.....	1,362	1,461
Tennessee, &c.....	1,330	1,392
Florida..... bales	5	5
North Carolina.....	179	749
Virginia.....	889	56
Total receipts.....	7,579	6,363
Increase this year.....	711	—

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 12,853 bales, of which 12,853 were to Great Britain, none to France, and none to rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up this evening, are now 99,040 bales. Below we give the exports and stocks for the week, and also for the corresponding week of last season, as telegraphed to us from the various ports to-night.

	Exported to—	Total this week.	Same w'k 1870.	Stock.
Week ending Sept. 1.	G. Brit.	Cont'n'l.	1871.	1870.
New Orleans.....	4,943	—	4,943	6,359
Mobile.....	—	—	—	5,505
Charleston.....	—	—	—	3,415
Savannah.....	—	—	—	3,415
Texas.....	6,893	—	6,893	2,308
New York.....	1,017	—	1,017	25
Other ports.....	—	—	—	12,000
Total.....	12,853	—	12,853	99,040
Total since Sept. 1.....	2,376,769	787,996	3,164,765	2,178,917

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, compared

with the corresponding week of last season, there is an increase in the exports this week of 4,151 bales, while the stocks to-night are 34,686 bales more than they were at this time a year ago. The following is our usual table showing the movement of cotton at all the ports from Sept. 1 to Aug. 25, the latest mail dates. We do not include our telegrams to-night, as we cannot insure the accuracy or obtain the detail necessarily by telegraph.

PORTS.	RECEIPTS SINCE SEPT. 1.		EXPORTED SINCE SEPT. 1 TO—				North- ern Ports.	Stock.
	1870.	1869.	Great Britain	France	Other For'gn	Total.		
New Orleans.....	141,224	114,099	318,289	119,171	360,382	1,297,592	28,881	
Mobile.....	400,144	330,556	244,758	.....	42,154	286,912	54,857	2,658
Charleston.....	347,935	244,551	135,144	.....	40,546	125,690	177,841	7,793
Savannah.....	226,925	480,797	350,546	7,542	105,433	463,481	266,599	3,966
Texas.....	311,241	244,628	179,916	5,567	25,368	213,922	79,441	9,121
New York.....	270,108	135,831	648,048	.....	55,337	665,750	46,863	
Florida.....	12,663	22,681	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,775	
North Carolina.....	92,055	58,933	70	.....	.....	70	91,304	61
Virginia.....	341,619	202,563	5,310	.....	.....	5,310	335,975	826
Other ports.....	75,559	67,103	26,655	.....	17,190	43,225	.....	11,000
Total this year.....	4001,923	.....	2,363,916	138,675	619,321	3151,912	1239,137	106,989
Total last year.....	.....	3,901,041	1,474,696	346,450	357,772	1,778,917	916,711	50,547

The market the past week has continued quiet, but prices, under the influence of the same causes operating last week, have further improved, and the close to-day was firm at 18½c for middling uplands. Rumors that the crop has been greatly damaged of late in many ways have been current, and have found believers both here and at Liverpool. A short supply is, therefore, counted upon, and with the present consumption the upward movement in prices was only a legitimate and necessary consequence. Liverpool has advanced during the week about ½d. for middling uplands, with the week's sales for consumption at 82,000 bales, and for export 11,000 bales. It is claimed, however, by many, that foreign spinners are accumulating unusually large stocks, and that they must soon withdraw from the market. This idea is based upon the current estimates of consumption (58,000 bales weekly) as given by the leading Liverpool circulars. If those figures are correct the Manchester spinners now hold 267,000 bales stock; but if their consumption is in excess of the above weekly total, as we have claimed, then the stock is less to just the same amount. So long, therefore, as the sales for consumption and export at Liverpool remain at the present large figure, there will be a belief in an enlarged consumption and a short supply. For forward delivery the movement has been fairly active, with about the same fluctuations as for cotton on the spot. Low middling closed at 18½c for September, 18½c for October, 18½c for November, 18½c for December, and 19c for January. The total sales of this description for the week are 80,900 bales, including — free on board. For immediate delivery the total sales foot up this week 9,411 bales, including 4,115 for export, 3,463 for consumption, 413 for speculation, and 1,450 in transit. Of the above 582 bales were to arrive. The following are the closing quotations

	Upland and Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary..... per lb.	16 @	16 @	16 @	16 @
Good Ordinary.....	17 @	17 @	17 @	17 @
Low Middling.....	18 @	18 @	18 @	18 @
Middling.....	19 @	19 @	19 @	19 @
Good Middling.....	21 @	21 @	21 @	21 @

Below we give the total sales of cotton and price of Uplands at this market each day of the past week:

	Total sales.	Ordinary.	Good Ordinary.	Low Middling.	Middling.
Saturday.....	276	15 @	16 @	18 @	19 @
Sunday.....	1,330	15 @	17 @	18 @	19 @
Monday.....	422	15 @	17 @	18 @	19 @
Tuesday.....	1,131	15 @	17 @	18 @	19 @
Wednesday.....	2,171	15 @	17 @	18 @	19 @
Thursday.....	3,009	16 @	17 @	18 @	19 @

For forward delivery the sales (including — free on board) have reached during the week 80,900 bales (all low middling or on the basis of low middling), and the following is a statement of the sales and prices:

For September.		bales.		cts.		bales.		cts.		For January.		bales.		cts.	
100 short de-		1,200		13	5-16	1,200		18	1-16	300		18	1-16		
livery.....	17%	3,400		18	1-16	3,400		18	11-16	300		18	1-16		
1,400.....	18	3,000		18	7-16	2,500		18	1-16	100		18	1-16		
1,000.....	18 1-16	1,000		18	9-16	100		18	13-16	600		18	13-16		
800.....	18 1-16	1,000		18	1-16	100		18	1-16	400		18	1-16		
100.....	18 3-16	4,200		18	1-16	100		18	19-32	3,000		18	13-16		
1,000.....	18 1-16	3,000		18	11-16	10,800		18	1-16	800		18	1-16		
2,300.....	18 1-16	1,000		18	23-32										
1,300.....	18 1-16	4,500		18	1-16										
1,000.....	18 7-16	2,300		18	13-16										
4,200.....	18 1-16	1,900		18	1-16										
1,800.....	18 1-16	600		18	1-16										
3,800.....	18 1-16														
1,500.....	18 1-16	35,200		18	1-16										
500.....	18 1-16														
22,500 total Sept.															
For October.		bales.		cts.		bales.		cts.		For December.		bales.		cts.	
1,500.....	18	1,000		18	1-16	200		18	1-16	200		18	1-16		
1,400.....	18 1-32	1,000		18	1-16	200		18	1-16	200		18	1-16		
1,400.....	18 1-16	700		18	1-16	2,000		18	1-16	400		18	1-16		
2,400.....	18 1-16	700		18	1-16	1,000		18	1-16	400		18	1-16		
600.....	18 3-16	1,200		18	1-16	300		18	1-16	200		18	1-16		
1,300.....	18 1-16	400		18	7-16	8,000		18	1-16						
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weather has continued warm, sultry and wet. It has rained on two days, and reports from the interior are conflicting. From Mobile it is stated that crop accounts are bad, the drought and rust continuing to operate in reducing the expectations of planters. At Selma it has been warm and dry all the week, the thermometer averaging 88, but our correspondent speaks of the crop very discouragingly, and in almost the very terms used above with regard to Mobile. From Montgomery our report is more hopeful, though brief, thermometer for the week averaging 85. At Macon, Columbus and Savannah crop accounts remain unchanged. The receipts of new cotton up to September 1, this year, at Macon, have been 20 bales against 115 bales last year. This would appear to indicate that our correspondent was right in stating that the crop in that vicinity was late this year, and that the receipt of the first bales was no indication of the average maturity of the plant. It has rained on two days at Columbus and three days at Macon, and three days at Savannah. At Charleston it has been warm and dry during the week, but our correspondent states that the reports from the crop are less favorable. At Memphis there has been no change in the condition of the plant. The weather has been warm and dry and every way favorable for its rapid development; but at Nashville our correspondent for almost the first time this season speaks of the surroundings as less satisfactory, without, however, specifying in what particulars. The thermometer has averaged for the week 81 at Macon, 82 at Columbus, 81 at Charleston, and 78 at Memphis.

None of our correspondents refer to the appearance of the caterpillar this week, and hence we conclude that no material damage has been done by them as yet.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS DURING 1870-71.—We have received from Mr. B. F. Voorhees, Superintendent of the New York Cotton Exchange, a tabular statement of the weekly receipts at the ports during the past year. It will be very useful for reference during the coming season.

CROP REPORT.—Our crop report for the year ending Sept. 1, 1871, will be ready in a few days, and will be issued in circular form. Any firms desiring copies, with or without their cards inserted, can have them furnished on the usual terms.

GUNNY BAGS, BAGGING, &c.—The market is quiet, and we have no business to report in considerable lots since our last; the feeling among holders, however, is very strong, which is caused by the falling off in shipments from the other side, and a good anticipated fall demand, which anticipations are founded on reports favorable to a large cotton crop. We quote 45-inch native at 15½c; Borneo, 18c; and domestic, 18c. Gunny Bags were entirely nominal; there have been no sales for a long time, and the general impression is that our price could not be shaded. We quote 440s at 14½c. Manila Hemp has been quiet but very firm, as the stock is exceedingly small, only 5,500 bales, against 19,872 bales last year, this time. We quote at 13c, gold. In other kinds we note the sale of 1,100 bales Sisal, on private terms. Jute is steady, with a light trade doing; sales of 250 bales at 5½c, gold. Jute Butts have, at the close, met with a fair demand for small lots, and we notice sales of 200 bales, to arrive, at 3½c, and 300 bales, on spot, at 3½c, both currency.

MOVEMENTS OF COTTON AT THE INTERIOR PORTS.—Below we give the movements of cotton at the interior ports—receipts and shipment's for the week, and stock to-night and for the corresponding week of 1870:

	—Week ending Sept. 1, 1871.—			—Week ending Sept. 1, 1870.—		
	Receipts.	Shipments	Stock.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.
Augusta.....	200	1,780	2,550	540	1,340	1,444
Columbus.....	32	149	1,574	281	508	1,573
Macon.....	47	233	1,739	273	872	2,201
Montgomery.....	67	245	1,575	198	961	1,575
Selma.....	111	133	563	68	248	1,310
Memphis.....	768	1,934	2,176	554	417	4,334
Nashville.....	242	233	550	200	999	2,191
	1,467	4,707	10,726	2,154	5,245	14,628

The above totals show that the interior stocks have decreased during the week 2,154 bales, and are to-night 3,902 bales less than at the same period last year. The receipts have also been 687 bales less than the same week last year.

VISIBLE SUPPLY OF COTTON.—The following table shows the quantity of cotton in sight at this date of each of the two past seasons:

	1871.	1870.
Stock in Liverpool.....	bales. 561,000	494,000
Stock in London.....	82,934	25,023
Stock in Glasgow.....	2,500	2,000
Stock in Havre.....	89,500	151,990
Stock in Marseilles.....	23,289	13,000
Stock in Bremen.....	53,750	20,977
Stock rest of Continent.....	50,000	30,000
Afloat for Great Britain (American).....	67,000	26,000
Afloat for France (American and Brazil).....	13,983	22,322
Afloat for Bremen (American).....	3,450	.....
Total Indian Cotton afloat for Europe*.....	647,792	493,446
Stock in United States ports.....	91,040	64,355
Stock in inland towns.....	10,726	14,628

Total.....1,704,964 1,360,741

*This item includes all India cotton afloat for Europe, and also all cotton afloat for Liverpool other than American.

These figures indicate an increase in the cotton in sight to-night of 341,223 bales compared with the same date of 1870.

The exports of cotton this week from New York show an increase since last week, the total reaching 8,631 bales, against 7,101 bales last week. Below we give our table showing the

exports of cotton from New York, and their direction for each of the last four weeks; also the total exports and direction since September 1, 1870; and in the last column the total for the same period of the previous year:

Exports of Cotton (bales) from New York since Sept. 1, 1870

EXPORTED TO	WEEK ENDING				Total to date.	Same time prev. year.
	Aug. 5.	Aug. 12.	Aug. 19.	Aug. 26.		
Liverpool.....	2,083	2,491	7,101	8,631	591,849	325,212
Other British Ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,199	1,537
Total to Gt. Britain	2,083	2,491	7,101	8,631	604,048	326,749
Havre.....	.....	200	.....	.....	5,760	17,734
Other French ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	605	3
Total French.....	.....	200	.....	.....	6,365	17,737
Bremen and Hanover.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,926	36,773
Hamburg.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,879	19,141
Other ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,306	5,573
Total to N. Europe......	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,111	61,493
Spain, Oporto & Gibraltar &c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,463	.....
All others.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	763	2,446
Total Spain, &c......	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,226	2,446
Grand Total	2,083	2,691	7,101	8,631	665,750	408,424

The following are the receipts of cotton at New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore for the last week, and since Sept. 1, 1870:

RECEIPTS FROM—	NEW YORK.		BOSTON.		PHILADELPHIA.		BALTIMORE.	
	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.
New Orleans.....	1,486	150,128	2,281	58,984	.....	7,069	.....	449
Texas.....	872	49,012	.....	15,862	.....	4,242	.....	313
Savannah.....	457	194,713	.....	41,785	278	19,706	.....	14,476
Mobile.....	.....	15,000	.....	11,483	.....	.....	.....	433
Florida.....	.....	1,775	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	659	147,091	.....	4,849	10	10,399	.....	13,771
North Carolina.....	22	63,724	.....	862	.....	6,052	.....	5,651
Virginia.....	781	303,867	226	59,465	.....	.....	21	54,545
North'n Ports.....	107	14,016	893	97,484	.....	.....	.....	1,103
Tennessee, &c.....	841	252,349	92	15,128	107	18,731	290	41,206
Foreign.....	.....	.....	.....	354	.....	.....	.....	52
Total this year	5,235	1,691,735	3,492	307,260	395	66,368	311	131,969
Total last year	5,264	748,417	1,150	233,939	1,444	54,359	1,485	96,236

SHIPPING NEWS.—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per latest mail returns, have reached 17,263 bales. So far as the Southern ports are concerned, these are the same exports reported by telegraph, and published in THE CHRONICLE last Friday, except Galveston, and the figures for that port are the exports for two weeks back. With regard to New York, we include the manifests up to last Saturday night: Total bales.

New York—To Liverpool, per steamers Wyoming, 1,655; Italy, 1,280; City of Bristol, 1,030; Abyssinia, 713; City of Brooklyn, 500; Donat, 500; Liba, 485; per ships Princeton, 938; Antarctic, 673; Lake Lemau, 412; Waverly, 219; Lucy S. Willis, 153	8,631
NEW ORLEANS—To Liverpool, per barks Chas. Auguste, 1,233; Chalmette (arrived from Galveston in distress with 1,899 bales and 8 bags), sailed from New Orleans with 346 bales additional	1,569
To Havre, per ship Caledonia, 3,623	3,623
To Bremen, per steamer Baron Lambrecht, 3	3
Texas—To Liverpool, per barks Unicorn, 1,572; Brave, 929	2,501
BALTIMORE—To Liverpool, per ship Annapolis, 150	150
BOSTON—To Liverpool, per steamer Samaria, 427	427
PHILADELPHIA—To Liverpool, per steamer Rita, 309	309
Total	17,263

The particulars of these shipments, a ranged in our usual form are as follows:

	Liverpool.	Havre.	Bremen.	Total.
New York.....	8,631	.....	.....	8,631
New Orleans.....	1,569	3,623	3	5,195
Texas.....	2,501	.....	.....	2,501
Baltimore.....	150	.....	.....	150
Boston.....	427	.....	.....	427
Philadelphia.....	309	.....	.....	309
Total	13,637	3,623	3	17,263

GOLD, EXCHANGE AND FREIGHTS.—Gold has fluctuated the past week between 112½ and 113, and the close was 112½. Foreign Exchange market is weak. The following were the last quotations: London bankers', long, 108½@109; short, 109½@109½, and Commercial, 108½@108½. Freights closed at ½d. by steam and 3-16d. by sail to Liverpool, 1c. gold by steam and ¾c. by sail to Havre, and 5-16d. by steam to Hamburg.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 1—4:30 P. M.—The market has ruled firm to-day, with sales amounting to 15,000 bales, including 5,000 bales for export and speculation. The sales of the week have been 134,000 bales, of which 11,000 bales were taken for export and 31,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 561,000 bales, of which 249,000 bales are American. The stock of cotton at sea bound to this port is 488,000 bales, of which 67,000 bales are American.

	Aug. 11.	Aug. 18.	Aug. 25.	Sept. 1.
Total sales.....	53,000	64,000	102,000	124,000
Sales for export.....	5,000	5,000	11,000	11,000
Sales on speculation.....	5,000	9,000	27,000	31,000
Total stock.....	643,000	596,000	604,000	561,000
Stock of American.....	340,000	309,000	284,000	249,000
Total afloat.....	511,000	528,000	476,000	488,000
American afloat.....	52,000	57,000	56,000	67,000

The following table will show the daily closing prices of cotton for the week:

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Price Mid. Uplands. 9 @9½	9½@9½	9½@9½	9½@9½	9½@9½	9½@9½
" Orleans. 9½@9½	9½@9½	9½@9½	9½@9½	9½@9½	9½@9½
" Up to arrive. @	@	@	@	@	@

Trade Report—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is quiet but firm. **EUROPEAN AND INDIAN COTTON MARKETS.**—In reference to these markets our correspondent in London, writing under the date of Aug. 19, states:

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 19.—The following are the prices of middling qualities of cotton compared with those of last year:

	Ord. & Mid.	Fair & G'd	G'd & Fair	Same date 1870.
Sea Island.....	12 22	29 35	42 48	15 18 26
Stained.....	12 22	29 35	42 48	15 18 26
Upland.....	7 8 8 8	8 8 8 8	9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9
Mobile.....	7 8 8 8	8 8 8 8	9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9
N. Orleans & Texas.....	7 8 8 8	8 8 8 8	9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9

The following are the prices of middling qualities of cotton at this date and at the corresponding periods in the three previous years:

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.		1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Midland d. d.	22	25	15	22	Midland d. d.	10	13 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Sea Island 22	25	15	22		Pernambuco d. d.	8	10 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Upland 10 1/2	12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2		Egyptian.....	6 1/2	9 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Mobile.....	10 1/2	13 1/2	9 1/2		Broach.....	6 1/2	9 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Orleans.....	10 1/2	14	9 1/2		Dholerah.....	6 1/2	9 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2

Since the commencement of the year the transactions on speculation and for export have been:

	—Taken on spec. to this date—	—Actual exp. from Liv., Hull & other ports to date—	Actual U.K. in 1870.
	1871.	1871.	1870.
American.....	262,960	145,590	276,929
Brazilian.....	72,870	10,580	40,080
Egyptian.....	20,720	4,590	4,079
W. Indian.....	7,740	810	4,782
E. Indian.....	58,110	77,800	119,983
Total.....	422,400	239,140	422,300

The following statement shows the sales and imports of cotton for the week and year, and also the stocks on hand on Thursday evening last:

	Sales, etc., of all descriptions.	Imports.	Stocks.
	Ex- Speculation.	To this date.	Same date.
	Trade.	1871.	1870.
American.....	31,010	2,381	7,910
Brazilian.....	6,470	90	430
Egyptian.....	2,920	180	60
W. Indian.....	7,740	810	1,850
E. Indian.....	7,330	3,180	590
Total.....	49,660	5,830	9,170
American.....	1,762	1,814,420	1,180,155
Brazilian.....	812	300,181	256,895
Egyptian.....	558	106,857	101,580
W. Indian.....	2,922	59,118	38,188
E. Indian.....	1,314	289,741	421,207
Total.....	7,287	2,732,564	2,024,381

Of the present stock of cotton in Liverpool nearly 52 per cent is American against 46.50 per cent last year. Of Indian cotton the proportion is 16 per cent, against 28 per cent.

LONDON, August 19.—The trade closed with a firm appearance, and the decline which took place in prices in the early part of the week has been fully recovered. The following are the particulars of imports, deliveries and stocks:

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Imports, January 1 to Aug. 17.....	155,986	83,639	159,198
Deliveries.....	269,036	150,860	144,085
Stocks, Aug. 17.....	38,151	25,023	82,934

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY P. M., September 1, 1871.

The markets for flour and grain have been unsettled during the past week, and close depressed under adverse foreign advices and high rates of ocean freights.

The receipts of flour have been rather more liberal, including some lines of shipping extras, whose scarcity has been quite remarkable, but the limited supply of freight room has held the shipping demand in check. The local trade has been very good, and some of the favorite brands from old wheat have become very scarce, causing some irregularity in prices. The lower grades are more plenty and lower. Rye flour has been quite active for home use, and corn meal has met with a moderate demand. To day, with dull accounts from Liverpool, prices fell off 10c. per bbl. Western extra seconds, from winter wheat, sold at \$5 50@55 65; for good lines of extra State, \$5 70 bid and \$5 80 asked.

Wheat has arrived more freely, and although these supplies have been met by an increased export demand, prices have not been fully sustained. There has been a pressure to sell in the past few days, owing to a decline in Liverpool and increased receipts at the Western markets, and prices have given way 5@7c. per bush. There being an end to the speculative "corner" at Chicago, the supplies at Western markets are being shipped eastward with more freedom, but the quantity nearby is not large, and receivers are in some hopes of seeing lower freights during the coming week. To-day the market was quite depressed,

the principal sales being at \$1 30 for good No. 2 spring, \$1 40 for prime red winter, \$1 45 for amber do., and \$1 53 for choice white Michigan.

Corn has declined; the supply has been in excess of the home demand; speculation has been dormant, and the export demand held in check by the difficulty of securing freight room, the orders for wheat being apparently the more pressing. The receipts of corn for the remainder of the season are expected to be somewhat reduced, and some holders do not offer their samples at current prices. Western mixed closes at 65 1/2@66c., the lower figure ruling.

Rye has sold to a moderate extent at 83c. for cargoes of Western afloat, for shipment to the Continent, but at the close bids are reduced to 80c., and buyers rather indifferent at that. The first sale of new Iowa barley was made yesterday at 80c. The corresponding sale last season was made at \$1 30. Barley malt has declined. Oats were dull and depressed until yesterday, when 100,000 bushels choice Western were taken on speculation at 47c.; prices were a little higher to-day, with a fair demand. It is probable that the receipts will soon diminish.

The following are the closing quotations:

Flour—			Wheat, Spring, ... bush.	\$1 28@	1 35
Superfine, ...	4 85@	5 25	Red Winter.	1 37@	1 41
Extra State	5 65@	5 90	Amber do.	1 44@	1 46
Extra Western, com.			White.	1 45@	1 55
mon.	5 50@	5 85	White California.	65 1/2@	68
Extra and double extra			Corn, Western Mix'd.	65 1/2@	66
Western & St. Louis.	6 00@	8 50	Yellow Western.	68 1/2@	69
Southern shipp'g extras.	6 00@	6 50	White Western.	68@	69
Southern, trade and			Rye.	80@	90
family brands.	7 00@	8 75	Oats.	43@	50
Rye Flour, super & extra	4 20@	5 00	Barley.	80 1/2@	1 00
Corn Meal, Western and			Malt.	1 00@	1 50
Southern.	3 50@	4 00	Peas, Canada.	1 00@	1 25

The movement in breadstuffs at this market has been as follows

	RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK.	EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.
	1871.	1871.
	For the week.	For the week.
Flour, bbls.....	78,061	2,198,133
C. meal.....	2,064	136,514
Wheat, bu.....	1,064,102	11,398,230
Corn.....	1,227,492	18,419,972
Rye.....	62,301	165,708
Barley &c.....	32,149	713,477
Oats.....	596,855	5,731,260

The following tables, prepared for THE CHRONICLE by Mr. E. H. Walker, of the New York Produce Exchange, show the Grain in sight and the movement of Breadstuffs to the latest mail dates:

RECEIPTS AT LAKE AND RIVER PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 26, 1871.

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	(100 lbs.)	(60 lbs.)	(56 lbs.)	(32 lbs.)	(48 lbs.)	(76 lbs.)
Chicago.....	25,470	529,165	1,227,254	603,369	168,260	109,283
Milwaukee.....	6,184	229,489	29,703	48,806	63,161	22,567
Toledo.....	27,628	441,505	118,429	223,834	2,513	3,460
Detroit.....	24,145	236,072	9,486	35,821	1,502	.....
Cleveland.....	5,550*	64,900	700	47,450	.....	.....
St. Louis.....	43,633	261,894	39,705	75,241	29,146	6,156
Duluth.....	3,500*	1,381	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	136,110	1,747,316	1,425,277	1,034,421	264,612	141,766
Previous week.....	135,288	1,348,180	1,292,339	1,013,442	163,869	116,867
Correspond'g week.....	109,915	1,303,612	536,523	977,740	220,464	56,924
" 69.....	96,334	1,563,764	1,211,553	439,459	33,234	37,507
" 68.....	145,783	1,751,883	1,201,485	1,302,952	125,725	190,000
" 67.....	132,813	1,428,049	1,071,923	1,052,379	116,471	106,880

* Estimated.

COMPARATIVE AGGREGATE RECEIPTS OF Flour and Grain at the same ports from Jan. 1 to August 26, inclusive, for four years.

	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.
Flour, bbls.....	3,140,656	3,294,197	2,613,099	2,347,427
Wheat, bush.....	25,125,697	27,707,488	26,695,083	14,791,571
Corn, bush.....	39,141,313	20,977,409	21,938,251	26,134,897
Oats, bush.....	13,593,477	11,772,649	9,056,459	10,739,890
Barley, bush.....	1,447,896	1,397,284	614,050	651,758
Rye, bush.....	1,387,372	804,419	741,022	725,623
Total grain, bush.....	80,595,755	62,659,249	59,045,875	53,043,713

SHIPMENTS OF Flour and Grain from Chicago, Milwaukee Toledo, St. Louis, Cleveland and Duluth for the week ending August 26, 1871:

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	bbls.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Week ending Aug. 26.....	71,122,924	817,876	1,498,636	583,705	109,038	53,825
Week ending Aug. 19.....	71,925,554	862,854	1,386,212	741,332	75,584	111,901
*Week ending Aug. 27.....	88,214	1,017,454	729,234	743,895	130,713	81,089
*Week ending Aug. 28.....	56,031	1,071,170	901,061	188,323	3,150	6,295

* St. Louis and Duluth not included.

COMPARATIVE SHIPMENTS from the same ports from Jan. 1 to August 26, inclusive, for three years.

	1871.*	1870.	1869.	1868.
Flour.....	2,555,526	2,428,863	3,001,187	.....
Wheat.....	20,100,537	21,454,200	20,178,840	.....
Corn.....	31,477,314	13,968,826	14,836,615	.....
Oats.....	8,220,442	6,303,896	5,443,259	.....
Barley.....	664,066	618,561	205,875	.....
Rye.....	707,029	1,009,394	580,777	.....
Total.....	63,169,288	43,352,997	41,245,366	.....

* St. Louis included only from March 24, 1871.

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN AT SEABOARD PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 26, 1871.

At	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
New York.....	81,355	878,912	881,312	727,808	1,200	42,050
Boston.....	36,292	48,960	104,800	157,752	.....	4,000
Portland.....	7,500	750	60,010	13,000	.....	.....
Montreal.....	14,083	164,797	165,497	.....	200	.....
Philadelphia.....	11,192	60,800	113,300	93,900	8,700	3,500
Baltimore.....	23,565	125,710	36,000	48,500	.....	3,000
New Orleans.....	41,062	48	87,722	60,758	.....	.....
Total.....	230,989	1,308,977	1,444,701	1,102,458	10,100	52,550
Week ending Aug. 19.....	178,884	1,016,447	1,500,498	1,300,965	3,645	46,702
Week ending Aug. 12.....	182,090	875,033	1,804,673	751,545	12,477	78,548
Week ending Aug. 5.....	302,458	888,317	1,803,012	349,102	3,650	22,000
Week ending July 29.....	194,532	844,929	1,992,611	337,570	2,750	17,065
Week ending July 22.....	194,538	579,709	1,359,654	322,235	3,675	.....
Week ending July 15.....	164,841	778,921	1,332,065	312,182	5,623	7,350
Week ending July 8.....	169,691	984,168	1,569,627	246,543	8,956	16,491

And since Jan. 1 (excluding New Orleans from Jan. 1 to March 21, inclusive), 1871:

Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
5,218,378	19,376,054	27,590,918	10,521,648	369,667	370,144
Total Grain.....	bushels.	58,231,351			

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY OF GRAIN, including stocks in store at the principal points of accumulation, and the amount in transit by rail and on lakes and on New York canals, Aug. 26, 1871:

	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.
In store at New York.....	417,457	2,700,333	536,595	.....
In store at Albany.....	31,000	80,000	50,000	.....
In store at Buffalo.....	51,500	206,000	5,300	.....
In store at Chicago.....	610,058	1,167,645	718,462	231,489
In store at Milwaukee.....	201,000	.....	.....	.....
In store at Duluth.....	12,577	.....	.....	.....
*In store at Toledo.....	250,000	10,000	45,000	11,000
In store at Detroit.....	203,240	2,680	13,785	3,014
In store at Oswego.....	250,000	25,000	15,000	20,000
*In store at St. Louis.....	353,796	97,561	156,152	23,131
In store at Boston.....	15,251	213,802	241,063	23,788
In store at Toronto, Aug. 15.....	16,192	.....	36,653	15,064
In store at Montreal, Aug. 15.....	108,112	13,500	1,050	.....
*In store at Philadelphia.....	80,000	85,000	80,500	5,000
*In store at Baltimore.....	75,000	75,000	50,000	.....
Amount on New York canals.....	1,32	690	1,131,744	327,253
Rail shipments for week.....	62,984	80,000	231,800	55,418
Afloat on lakes.....	754,892	1,418,530	331,905	53,889
Total in store and in transit Aug. 26, '71.....	4,821,719	7,506,904	2,833,518	457,330
" " " " Aug. 19, '71.....	4,459,097	7,540,664	1,862,810	364,108
" " " " Aug. 12, '71.....	4,213,632	4,058,803	3,752,400	568,175
" " " " Aug. 5, '71.....	4,575,503	8,158,466	1,739,363	221,332
" " " " Aug. 29, '71.....	4,578,000	8,487,128	1,530,272	202,790
" " " " July 29, '71.....	4,509,875	7,801,748	1,253,528	112,691

* Estimated.

† Boston, Montreal, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Toronto not included.

GROCERIES.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 1, 1871.

The market is a strong one, taken as a whole, and most important changes in prices during the week have been in sellers' favor. The leading stocks have been brought fairly under control, and are in the hands of strong operators, who, though not disposed to look for anything very extravagant, will be likely to insist upon pretty full figures generally, feeling confident that the wants of the country will require a good proportion of the assortments available present and prospective. Our local jobbers and the near-by country dealers have been very fair buyers, and calls from more distant points, which have before been rather backward, are now commencing to increase somewhat. Financially, the Trade appear to be in a sound and healthy condition.

The entries direct for consumption, and the withdrawals from bond, showing together the total thrown on the market for the week, were as follows:

Tea, black....	3,749 pkgs.	Laguayra ..	1,331 bags.	Santos, Brazil.	bags.
Green.....	5,810 pkgs.	Other.....	2,185 bags.	Matilla, &c.....	bags.
Japan.....	4,030 pkgs.	Sugar, Cuba.....	10,254 boxes.	Matilla, &c.....	30 'hlds.
Various.....	940 pkgs.	Cuba.....	5,311 'hlds.	Porto Rico.....	1,422 'hlds.
Coffee, Rio....	11,727 bags.	Porto Rico.....	1,317 'hlds.	Demerara.....	'hlds.
Java.....	5,466 mats.	Other.....	4,016 'hlds.	Other.....	1,063 'hlds.
Maracaibo....	2,387 bags.				

*Hhds. include bbls. and cts. reduced.

Imports this week have included 30,674 bags Rio, and 3,066 bags of other kinds of coffee; 2,626 boxes, 3,901 'hlds., and 4,124 bags of sugar, and 1,522 'hlds. of molasses.

The stocks in New York at late, and imports at the five leading ports since Jan. 1, 1871, are as follows:

	Stocks in New York at date	Imports at leading ports since January 1, 1871.	1871.	1870.	1870.
Tea.....	.....	.....	36,561,630	36,709,562	.....
Tea (indirect import).....	.....	.....	34,175	48,415	.....
Coffee Rio.....	63,006	61,299	1,033,405	871,445	.....
Coffee, other.....	28,241	49,292	359,131	291,374	.....
Sugar.....	110,590	113,744	299,385	329,128	.....
Sugar.....	26,463	88,531	547,485	491,599	.....
Sugar.....	328,320	328,315	940,337	590,938	.....
Molasses.....	14,815	26,839	260,341	271,060	.....

TEA.

There has been a fair business done and negotiations opened of considerable more, but the consummation is slow and uncertain, owing to the extreme views of holders and a strong disinclination on the part of buyers to submit to any higher rates. To make up assortments, etc., teas are most certainly wanted in considerable quantity, and with this view importers are asking very full prices; but on the other hand jobbers claim that the

assortment is fair, both in quality and quantity, and though willing to submit to a reasonable advance they cannot as yet bring their ideas up to the valuations of owners. The line trade is very fair in a general way, but hardly active enough as yet to force many liberal purchases. Greens continue to head the list as to general firmness and confidence on the part of holders. The new crop shows much the same style as last year, but ranks rather lower in quality. The new Japans are, so far as shown, of very good grade, and generally desirable. Sales of 14,374 Green's, largely new crop Ping Sneys, 5,625 Japans, 4,425 Oolong, 1,100 Souchongs.

There have been no imports this week. The receipts indirectly have been 282 pkgs. by rail, overland.

The following table shows the imports of Tea into the United States (not including San Francisco), from January 1 to date, in 1871 and 1870:

	Black.	Green.	Japan.	Total.
1871.....	13,224,751	13,773,884	2,981,287	29,979,922
1870.....	13,232,458	13,499,681	2,981,420	29,713,559

The indirect importations, including receipts by Pacific Mail steamers via Aspinwall, have been 31,175 pkgs. since January 1, against 48,418 last year.

COFFEE.

Strength and even buoyancy have been the ruling features of this market again, and in many cases sellers have succeeded in establishing a further improvement in values, thus fully confirming the previous confident tone. The rates asked and free purchases previously made have tended to induce a little more caution on the part of jobbers, but still they have bought to a fair extent, and seemed generally willing to negotiate on any desirable parcel. The distribution in some cases is reported as just the least bit disappointing, but this is accounted for by the fact that thus far the call has been in the main from near by small dealers and consumers, and that the more distant interior buyers have not as yet had time to fully comprehend the situation and commence operations. They are commencing to show some interest, however, and with the inducements offered by the recent still further modification of freights, a large business is calculated upon during the present month. On Brazil's quotations are again somewhat advanced, with the market still in a very strong condition; indeed, even at the higher figures holders seem extremely indifferent, and offer their goods in a very sparing manner, with some entirely withdrawing samples for the present, especially of the ordinary styles of which there is decidedly poor assortment. The demand has not been quite so brisk as during the two or three weeks preceding, but still good enough to make a very fair aggregate business, and buyers do not appear to greatly object to ruling rates. The accumulation along the entire seaboard held by importers is moderate, and though our own local jobbers control a respectable amount, the interior supplies are generally reported as much reduced. At the outports the business has been very good and at correspondingly high prices. Java is held at higher rates, and if anything has done a little better, owing in part to the increased cost of other grades which have now advanced sufficiently to make Java comparatively cheap. Holders at the best, however, are somewhat indifferent, as the supply is under complete control and the few owners work in union. West India styles have sold very well from both first and second hands, and commanded higher rates, the market showing a good, healthy, and generally encouraging tone. Sales of 9,546 bags Rio; 250 bags Bahia; 5,000 bags Maracaibo; 2,000 bags Costa Rica; 300 bags Laguayra; 900 bags Jamaica; 450 bags Savanilla; 500 bags Malabar.

Imports this week have included 4,150 bags Santos per "Burn Brve," 7,000 bags Rio per "Verdandi," 4,550 do. do. per "O. Blanchard," 4,462 do. do. per "A. Pendergast," 3,800 do. do. per "Alhambra," 3,442 do. do. per "Linas," and 3,270 do. do. per "Glimpe." Of other sorts the imports have included 2,730 bags Maracaibo per "Spring Bird," and 876 bags Laguayra per "Jenny."

The stock of Rio Aug. 31, and the imports since Jan. 1, 1871, are as follows:

In Bags.	New York.	Phila. more.	Balti. more.	New Orleans.	Evans & Co. Mobile.	Yankee. veston.	Total.
Stock.....	63,076	.....	36,761	.....	2,095	5,000	106,935
Same date 1871.....	61,298	.....	29,000	1,200	.....	600	92,142
Imports.....	454,712	14,805	383,957	123,562	44,819	14,900	1,035,405
" " in 1870.....	413,711	.....	372,625	88,602	20,802	8,702	874,448

Of other sorts the stock at New York, Aug. 31, and the imports at the several ports since January 1, 1871, were as follows:

In bags.	(New York) stock.	Imports.	Boston.	Phila.	Balt.	N. Orleans.	Total imports.
Java and Singapore.....	91,135	50,992	1,562	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ceylon.....	8,376	9,006	.....	1,030	.....	.....	.....
Maracaibo.....	5,285	56,412	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laguayra.....	2,315	28,104	.....	15,386	.....	.....	.....
St. Domingo.....	.....	36,831	4,970	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other.....	12,348	51,978	1,020	722	1,811	7,539	.....
Total.....	28,224	273,466	56,989	19,100	1,811	7,772	359,131
Same time, 1870.....	49,192	216,689	60,064	5,452	4,109	9,96	281,314

* Includes mats, &c., reduced to bags.

† Also 9,610 mats.

SUGAR.

The market for Raws still fails to develop any very stirring features, the volume of business proving comparatively moderate from day to day, and values fluctuating but slightly. Still, on the whole, there has been rather more strength shown than last week and values are somewhat increased, the advance being most marked on the grades ranging upward from good refining, though fair has also done better, and the ordinary styles were more steady. Importers, almost with exception, look upon the position of the market as a strong one and requiring only time to develop a more buoyant tone, the rather slow movement at the moment operating against any positive claim for much of an advance. The stocks here cannot by any means be considered as large and the additions are fair, with not much of prospective increase, as the principal crops are marketed, while there is every reason to calculate upon a good distribution. Refiners have been almost the only buyers represented, and were calculating closely on their immediate productive necessities, but their wants slowly increase and the Trade are likely to want a more ample assortment for the fall distribution, which promises well. Refined have sold to a fair extent at somewhat irregular rates, the soft coffee sugars at one time standing relatively the highest, but the main tendency was in favor of the selling interest. The supply ran a little behind the outlet at times, but not enough to cause any unusual scarcity. The sales of raw for the week embraced 2,198 'hlds. Cuba, 956 'hlds. Porto Rico, 148 'hlds. Demerara, 30 'hlds. St. Croix, 650 'hlds. Martinique, 166 'hlds. Scotch refined, 8,281 boxes Havana, etc., 407 bags Curacao, 3,200 bags Brazil, and 30 'hlds. Melado.

Imports at New York, and stock in first hands, Aug. 31, were as follows:

	Cuba.	Cuba.	P. Rico.	Other.	Brazil.	Manilla.	Manilla.	Manilla.	Manilla.
	bxs.	hds.	bags.	bags.	bags.	bags.	bags.	bags.	bags.
Imports this week.....	2,855	2,187	961	253	501	622	41,982		
" since Jan. 1.....	25,071	18,480	31,837	37,728	56,459	501,447	41,982		
" same time 1870.....	20,216	15,480	31,837	25,653	61,514	277,183	16,985		
Stock in first hands.....	110,790		76,463		328,535		8,882		
Same time 1870.....	138,754		88,531		245,413		1,693		
" 1869.....	136,027		119,852		173,833		1,059		

MOLASSES.

Foreign descriptions keep along in about the same old channel noted from week to week for a long time past. Two or three refiners are in the market and occasionally secure a cargo for positive wants, and this is about all that really gives any indication of life to the position. Grocers do not appear to want stock beyond a few odds and ends picked up to fill a special order or to keep a small assortment in store, and they can find some goods adapted to their wants, available on reasonable terms. The boiling styles are steady but not firm, and any lengthened negotiation generally ends with the advantage slightly in the buyer's favor. The common sorts are flat and entirely without a market value. Domestic stock has worked off to some extent in small retail parcels, but there is no general demand, nor can any be forced, and the position offers little of an encouraging nature at present. For Syrups of high quality there is a good demand, but the low grades are neglected and nominal. Sugar House Molasses rather dull at about 17c. in hds., and 21c. in bbls. Sales during week of 475 hds. Cuba Muscovado; 270 hds. Porto Rico, and 350 bbls. New Orleans.

The receipts at New York, and stock in first hands, Aug. 31, were as follows:

	Cuba.	P. Rico.	Demerara.	Other.	N. O.
	bags.	bags.	bags.	bags.	bbls.
Imports this week.....	71,571	29,008	2,580	15,133	35,336
" since Jan. 1.....	71,571	29,008	2,580	15,133	35,336
" same time 1870.....	71,571	29,008	2,580	15,133	35,336
Stock in first hands.....	2,771	7,997	4,407		6,200
" same time 1870.....	17,079	6,570	3,270		
" same time '69.....	9,914	4,934	1,771		

Imports of Sugar & Molasses at leading ports since Jan. 1.

The imports of sugar (including Melado), and of Molasses at the leading ports from January 1, 1871, to date, have been as follows:

	Boxes.	Sugar.	Sugar.	Sugar.	Molasses.
	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
New York.....	277,011	208,196	3,629,121	2,745,071	558,006
Boston.....	26,020	20,301	74,724	78,130	263,650
Philadelphia.....	24,912	23,739	58,815	76,738	84,769
Baltimore.....	32,505	41,581	94,558	77,675	28,935
New Orleans.....	29,877	85,104	9,400	5,045	
Total.....	369,285	322,123	517,188	491,999	910,357

* Including tierces and barrels reduced to hds.

SPICES.

For invoices there appears to be very little market for the time being, and we can glean nothing of special interest since our last. Holders remain firm enough in a general way, and the least indication of a demand would undoubtedly greatly stimulate the market, but the absence of a positive outlet is felt to some extent, and here little odd lots, especially of not altogether desirable goods, are thrown out to realize upon at a slight concession, if buyers can thereby be induced to operate. This plan operates in a double way by acting as a sort of feeder and as a medium to bring in a few ready funds and help pay expenses on finer lots of goods. The distribution by jobbers is fair and slightly on the increase, with about former rates obtained and the tone of the retail market steady in a general way. At the close advices from Europe have had quite a stimulating effect, and holders are much more confident. About 6,000 piculs of Cassia changed hands, with 10c. per lb. advance now asked, and 1/2c. higher prices would have to be paid to secure any considerable amount of Pepper. Other kinds unchanged, except in the way of a sympathizing firmness.

FRUITS, &c.

The market for layer raisins the past week has shown a very strong tone and, with former advices of a smaller crop confirmed, the tendency is upward and the movement is fair. Buyers do not stock up, however, to any extent, and there is as much willingness shown by holders to operate as by buyers. At the close \$2.60 is the price for lots. Sardines continue to move freely, and holders are confident of still higher prices ruling; the causes are the same as noted before—a small catch of small fish, the large ones being considered unmerchantable. Turkish prunes rule dull and nominal in price, though favoring the buyer. Currants are without special feature to note, the demand being confined to jobbing parcels, and the tone is far from strong. Almonds have moved pretty freely, and the close is firm at the late advance.

Business in foreign green is confined chiefly to lemons, which have continued in good demand at \$7.00, and Oranges scarce at \$8.00, per box from store. In West India kinds, Baracca coconuts sell at \$20.25 per thousand.

Domestic Dried rule firm for Apples, with all the lots arriving, which are of fine quality, readily taken at full prices. The reports are still that our crop will be small, and that the German crop is a failure; the high rates for freights ruling, however, have restricted any shipments of late. Peaches have been in fair demand, and prices were stronger, but the close is rather quiet again; a lot of 46 bbls. fancy pated Georgia sold at 17c., though prime will not to-day bring more than 16c. Unpared halves have sold at 7c., the demand and supply on both light. Blackberries rule quiet; holders and buyers are apart in their views—about 9c. being bid and 9 1/2c. asked. Cherries are steady, with not so many offering. Raspberries are not coming in market in any quantity, and quotations are nominal. Plums are steady.

Domestic Green are in fair demand as a whole, and prices are pretty steady. Peaches are not so plenty, and as they are of that kind which keep well prices rule pretty firm and more regular. Apples, if smooth and tart, sell fairly, but sweet and rough are dull. Plums are quite scarce and sell at high prices; nice Greengages would bring \$30 per bbl. Pears generally rule dull. The finest Bartlett sell at good prices. Melons are plenty and low. We quote Apples, per barrel, \$20.25; Peaches, 70c. @ \$1 per basket; Bartlett Pears, \$5 @ \$7 per barrel; other kinds, \$3 @ \$5.

ADVICES FROM PRODUCING MARKETS.

Cuba Sugar.—CLAYED.—HAVANA, Aug. 25.—The *Week's Report* says:—The market has continued dull throughout the week. The sales, however, have been larger, some holders having accepted the prices offered—10 1/2 @ 10 3/4 rs. arroba No. 12—for lots which, considering the advanced period of the season, are tolerably good. This establishes a decline, and the value of dry and strong parcels, for which sellers are asking 11 rs. meeting no buyer at above 10 1/2 rs., closes nominal. The continued disparity between the prices offered and asked, together with the total absence of cable news from abroad (communications having been resumed momentarily yesterday only), is a check to business, although with no probable improvement in foreign markets, since the crops in Europe and other parts are expected to be large the coming season, we think that holders will become more tractable very soon. Fine bright and white sugars, which continue to be bought rather extensively for the season, for shipment to Spain, are the only ones which are held steady at about previous quotations. In contracts for the coming crop we have heard of nothing at fixed prices. The sales reported during the week add up about 10,000 boxes, against 4,000 last week.

MOLASSES SUGARS.—Since our last issue no sale worthy of publication has been effected, and we therefore reproduce nominally our previous quotations of 8c. 10c. for Nos. 9 and 10.

MUSCOVADOES.—Under a limited supply and without any sale to refer to, we quote nominally at from 12 1/2 @ 13 rs. for Nos. 12 and 13.

The demand continues completely encalmed for these kinds of sugars, notwithstanding which and in spite of the favorable news regarding the Louisiana coming crop, holders do not cede in their pretensions. We accordingly continue quoting nominally at from 10 @ 10 1/2 rs. arroba, fair to good refining.

Shipments this week from Havana and Matanzas have been as follows:

	Boxes.	Hds.
New York.....	7,235	547
New Orleans.....	1,333	548

Total export of the week to all countries..... 13,333

The general movement at both ports has been as follows:

	Boxes.	Hds.	Boxes.	Hds.	Boxes.	Hds.
	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.
Imports this week.....	1,023	119	341,836	97,819	83,257	103,171
" since Jan. 1.....	3,099	379	389,076	116,566	1,401,977	148,491
" same time 1870.....	6,611	155	456,561	79,590	1,339,760	112,086

PRICES CURRENT.

The Following are Ruling Quotations in First Hands—On the Purchase of Small Lots Prices are a Fraction Higher.

	Duty paid.	Duty paid.
Hyson, Common to fair.....	60 @ 55	H. Sk. & Tw. Ky. Ex. f. to finest..... 55 @ 60
do Superior to fine.....	60 @ 55	Uncl. Japan, Com. to fair..... 55 @ 60
do Ex. fine to finest.....	60 @ 55	do Supr. to fine..... 55 @ 60
Young Hyson, Com. to fair.....	60 @ 55	do Ex. f. to finest..... 55 @ 60
do Super. to fine.....	60 @ 55	Oolong, Common to fair..... 60 @ 55
do Ex. fine to finest.....	60 @ 55	do Superior to fine..... 60 @ 55
Gunp. & Imp. Sup. to fine.....	60 @ 55	do Ex. fine to finest..... 60 @ 55
do Ex. fine to finest.....	60 @ 55	Sou. & Cong. Com. to fair..... 60 @ 55
Hyson Sk. & Tw. C. to fair.....	60 @ 55	do Supr. to fine..... 60 @ 55
do do Sup. to fine.....	60 @ 55	do Ex. f. to finest..... 60 @ 55

Coffee.

Rio Prime, duty paid.....	16 1/2 @ 16 1/4	Native Ceylon.....	gold. 15 1/2 @ 17
do good.....	16 1/2 @ 16 1/4	Maracabo.....	gold. 14 @ 16 1/4
do fair.....	16 1/2 @ 16 1/4	Laguayra.....	gold. 14 @ 15 1/4
do ordinary.....	16 1/2 @ 16 1/4	St. Domingo, in bond.....	gold. 9 1/2 @ 10
Java, mato and bags.....	21 @ 22	Jamaica.....	gold. 15 @ 15 1/2
do Brown.....	22 @ 23		

Sugar.

Cuba, Inf. to com. refining.....	8 1/2 @ 9	Hav. Box, D.S. Nos. 19 to 20.....	12 1/2 @ 13
do fair to good refining.....	9 1/2 @ 10	Havana, Box, white.....	12 @ 13
do prime.....	10 1/2 @ 11	Porto Rico, refining grades.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
do fair to good grocery.....	9 1/2 @ 10	do grocery grades.....	9 1/2 @ 11 1/2
do pr. to choice grocery.....	10 1/2 @ 11	Brazil, bags.....	8 @ 9 1/2
do centrifugal, hds., bxs.....	10 1/2 @ 11	Manilla, bags.....	7 1/2 @ 8
do Melado.....	10 1/2 @ 11	White Sugars, A.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
do molasses.....	8 @ 9 1/2	do do B.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Hav. Box, D. S. Nos. 7 to 9.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2	do do extra C.....	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
do do 10 to 12.....	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2	Yellow sugars.....	11 @ 11 1/2
do do 13 to 15.....	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2	Crushed and granulated.....	13 @ 13 1/2
do do 16 to 18.....	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2	Powdered.....	13 @ 13 1/2

Molasses.

New Orleans new.....	40 @ 61	Cuba Clayed.....	34 @ 38
Porto Rico.....	38 @ 60	Cuba centrifugal.....	21 @ 25
Cuba Muscovado.....	37 @ 45	English Islands.....	35 @ 45

Rice.

Rangoon, dressed, gold in bond 3 1/2 @ 3 1/4 Carolina.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
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Spices.

Cassia, in cases.....	gold 33 @ 34	Pepper, in bond.....	(gold) 11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Cassia in mats.....	33 @ 34	do Singapore & Sumatra.....	16 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Ginger, Race and Af. (gold).....	8 1/2 @ 10 1/2	Pimento, Jamaica.....	(k. d) 8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Mace.....	10 @ 11	do in bond.....	10 @ 11 1/2
Nutmegs cases.....	95 @ 100	Cloves.....	10 @ 11 1/2
do cases Penang.....	95 @ 100	do in bond.....	5 1/2 @ 6

Fruits and Nuts.

Raisins, Seedless, new 5 mat. 5 @ 6	Brazil Nuts.....	9 @ 9 1/2
do Layer, 1870, 5 box.....	Filberts, Sicilian.....	10 1/2 @ 11
do Sultana, 5 box.....	do Barcelona.....	9 1/2 @ 10
do Valencia, 5 box.....	African Peanuts.....	1 1/2 @ 1 7/8
do London Layer.....	Walnuts, Bordeaux.....	10 @ 11 1/2
Currants, new.....	Macaroni, Italian.....	11 @ 12
Citron, Leghorn (new).....	Fire Crack, best No. 1 5 box.....	5 @ 5 1/2
Prunes, French.....	DOMESTIC DRIED FRUITS.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Prunes, Turkish.....	Apples, State.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Dates.....	do Western.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Fig, Smyrna.....	do Southern, common.....	3 @ 3 1/2
Cherries German.....	do prime.....	5 @ 5 1/2
Almonds, Langueadoc.....	do sliced.....	15 @ 18
do Tarragona.....	do unpared, qrs & hlv.....	6 @ 7 1/2
do Sicily, soft shell.....	Blackberries.....	19 @ 21
do Shelled, Sicily.....	Cherries pitted.....	19 @ 21
do paper shell.....	Pecan Nuts.....	18 @ 22
Sardines.....	Hickory Nuts.....	15 @ 16
Sardines.....	Peanuts, Va., 2 d. to 4 d.....	17 @ 22 1/2
Sardines.....	do com. to fair do.....	17 @ 22 1/2
Sardines.....	do Wil. g'd to best do.....	17 @ 22 1/2

Grocers' Drugs and Sundries.

Alum.....	2 1/2 @ 3	Sic. Licorice.....	15 @ 16
Al-Carb, Soda (Eng.).....	5 1/2 @ 5 3/4	Calabra, imitation.....	20 @ 22
Borax.....	30 @ 31	do genuine.....	38 @ 45
Sal Soda, Cask.....	2 1/2 @ 3	Madder.....	12 @ 13
Salphur.....	8 @ 9	Indigo, Madras.....	10 1/2 @ 10 7/8
Salpetre.....	8 @ 17	do Manilla.....	80 @ 105
Copperas.....	1 1/2 @ 1 1/4	Cordage, Manilla, 1/2 and 3/4.....	25 @ 30
Camphor, in bbls.....	12 1/2 @ 12 1/4	do do Large stock.....	15 @ 16
Castile Soap.....	2 1/2 @ 2 1/4	Sisal.....	16 @ 17
Expos. Salts.....	2 1/2 @ 2 1/4		

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., Sept. 1, 1871.

The improved jobbing trade noticed in our last report has continued throughout the current week, with a still better demand from the West and nearer sections. Small jobbing houses are doing a fair business, and the larger dealers are still actively employed, although there is less demand for full packages than at the time of our last report. Southern dealers are buying freely, and all fabrics adapted to Southern distribution are in liberal request. The trade with that section is already much more active than it has been for a few previous seasons, and a good business is looked for throughout the Fall. The feeling among Southern buyers is good as regards both the trade and profitable returns for cotton, and it is expected the prices realized for the latter will be sufficiently remunerative to add materially to the prosperity of the planters and merchants.

The market remains fairly firm on nearly all lines of goods, the only weakness apparent being in such fabrics as have heretofore been selling above their relative values. The firmness in both cotton and wool prevents any material decline in goods, even if there were an accumulation of stocks. As it is, stocks keep well cleared up in first hands, and the accumulation cannot be very heavy before the latter part of the season at the nearest. With money as easy as it is now, holders can afford to carry their stocks of staples into the next season better than to make any sacrifice in order to clear them out. There are still discrepancies between the jobbing and agents' prices, on goods which the former bought early in the season, and are enabled to sell at less than the current asking prices in first hands. As the season advances, however, and stocks become broken, instances of this kind are more rare, and the higher prices rule.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—There has been a good jobbing demand for brown and bleached goods, and the sales have been more liberal. The finer qualities are relatively less active than the medium and heavy grades, and in some instances there is a weakness in standards, in consequence of their slow sale. There is still a scarcity of all low grade cotton fabrics in first hands, but jobbers hold fair stocks, and are taking fresh assortments, as fast as they come in from the mills. Colored cottons are selling in limited amounts in all fabrics suited to the current wants of the trade, and prices are generally well sustained. Prints sell freely and the feeling among holders is more confident. Buyers give preference to the better makes, but as the supply of these is not large enough to supply the entire demand, all standard brands sell at full prices. Should trade drop off, however, it is probable that there may be an accumulation of these goods, in which case prices would probably break.

DOMESTIC WOOLEN GOODS.—There has been a moderate business in first hands this week, but the trade does not improve very rapidly. The jobbing trade has been good throughout the week, and is increasing. Medium and low-priced cassimeres are taken freely at full prices. Fine goods are not so active, but the movement is still fair. Cotton warp goods have been selling freely in consequence of the scarcity of low grade all wool goods. Cloths are in limited request, while beavers sell fairly, and all are held at unchanged prices. The demand for flannels has not extended to package buyers to any extent, although some second orders have been placed. Blankets have sold largely on second orders, and a good business has been done by both agents and jobbers. Kentucky Jeans are in good request, and tend upward. Fancy woollens sell fairly, but are without noteworthy feature in the absence of any change in prices.

FOREIGN GOODS.—The increased importations have given importers better assortments of dress goods, and the selections are more liberal, though the package demand had been largely supplied previous from the first arrivals. The demand for dress silks is opening, and some sales are reported from first hands. The supply of these goods will be somewhat limited later in the season, especially in the narrow widths, as reports from Lyons are to the effect that the mills are crowded with orders, and will be employed until February without accepting any more. Woollens are quiet in heavy weights, but agents are taking large orders for Spring goods. Jobbers are selling some heavy weights, though the trade does not improve very rapidly. Colored velvets sell freely, and are becoming scarce. Blacks are in large supply, and sell fairly.

We annex a few particulars of leading articles of domestic manufacture, our prices quoted being those of leading Jobbers:

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS are in good request in all but the finer qualities, and prices are without important change. Amoskeag A 36 13, do B 36 12, Atlantic A 36 13, do D 36 12, do H 36 13 Appleton A 36 13-14, Augusta 36 12, do 30 10, Bedford R 30 14, Boot O 34 11, Concordwealth O 27 6, Gratton A 27 8, Great Falls M 36 11, do S 33 11, Indian Head 36 13-14, do 30 11-11, Indian Orchard A 40 14, do C 37 12, Laconia O 39 12, do B

37 12, Lawrence A 36 11, Lyman C 36 11, do E 36 13, Medford 36 12, Nashua fine O 38 12, do R 36 13, do E 40 16-16, Newmarket A 36 12, Pacific extra 36 13, do L 36 12, Pepperell 7-4 27, do 8-4 27-30, do 9-4 30-32, do 10-4 35-37, do 11-4 40, Pepperell fine 39 12-13, do R 36 12-12, Pocasset F 30 9, Saranac fine O 28 12, do R 36 13, Stark A 36 13, Swift River 36 12, Tiger 28 8.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS sell in limited amounts at fairly firm prices. Quotations are about the same as last week. Amoskeag 46 16-17, do 42 15-16, do A 36 13, Androskoggin L 36 16-17, Arkwright WT 36 19, Fallon & Son 36 14, Bart, lets 36 15, do 33 13, Bates XX 36 17-19, Blackstone AA 36 15, Boot B 36 15, do O 30 11, do R 36 14, Clarks 36 18, Jwight D 40 18, Ellerton 10-4 — Fruit of the Loom 36 17, Globe 27 7, Gold Medal 36 13, Great Falls Q 36 16, Hill's Stamp, Idem 36 16 Hope 36 14, James 36 15, Lonsdale 36 17, Masenville 36 17, Newmarket C 36 13, New York Mills 27, Pepperell 6-4 25, do 10-4 40-42, Tuscarora XX 36 18, Utica 5-4 21, do 6-4 35, do 9-4 40 do 10-4 56, Waltham X 33 12, do 42 16, do 6-4 27-27, do 8-4 32-32, do 9-4 35-37, do 10-4 40-42, Wamsutta 36 20.

PRINTING CLOTHS sell freely at 7c for standards on the spot, 7 1/2 for early delivery, and 7 1/4 for January delivery.

PRINTS are in better demand for all desirable styles, at the annexed quotations. American 11 1/2, Albion solid 11, Allens 11, do pinks 12, do purples 11 1/2, Arnolds 9 1/2, Atlantic 5 1/2, Dunnell's 11 1/2, Hamilton 11, London mourning 10, Mallory pink 12, do purples 11 1/2, Manchester 11, Merrimac D dk. 11 1/2, do W pink and purple 12, do W fancy 12, Oriental shirtings 10 1/2, Pacific 11 1/2, Richmond's 11 1/2, Simpson Mourning 10 1/2, Sprague's pink 12, do blue and White 11 1/2, do shirtings 10, Wamsutta 8.

CANTON FLANNELS.—Brown—Tremont H 12 1/2, do T 15 1/2, do A 16 1/2, do Y 17 1/2, do X 19, do XX 22, do XXX 24, Everett XX 18, Nashua A 14, do XX 22, Arlington 13 1/2, Eureka 14, Ellerton P 17, do H 25, do N 22, do O 19. Bleached—Tremont H 14, do T 16 1/2, do A 17 1/2, do Y 18 1/2, do X 21, do XX 23 1/2, do XXX 26, Everett 19 1/2, Salmon Falls 17 1/2, Pemberton Y 19, Ellerton P 19, do N 24, do O 21, do NN 27, do WH 31.

CHECKS.—Caledonia 70 23, do 50 21, do 12 26 1/2, do 10 21, do 8 16, do 11 22, do 15 27 1/2, Cumberland 11 1/2, Jos Greers 55 15 1/2, do 65 18 Kennebec 21, Lanark No. 2 9 1/2, Medford 13, Mech's No. A 1 29.

DENIMS.—Amoskeag 25, Bedford 14, Beaver Cr. AA 20, Columbian heavy 24, Haymaker Bro. 14, Manchester 20, Otis AXA 22, do BB 20.

CORSET JEANS.—Amoskeag 13 1/2, Androskoggin Sat. 15-15 1/2, Bates 10 Everett 1 1/2, Indian Orchard Imp. 12 1/2, Laconia 13 1/2, Newmarket 9 1/2.

COTTON BAGS.—American \$32 50, Great Falls A \$32 50, Lewiston \$33 00, Ontarios A \$35 00, Stark A \$35 00-37 50.

BROWN DRILLS.—Appleton 14 1/2, Amoskeag 14 1/2, Augusta 14, Pacific 14, Pepperell 13 1/2-14, Stark A 14.

STRIPES.—Albany 7 1/2, Algodoa 12 1/2, American 12-13, Amoskeag 18-19, Hamilton 18-19, Haymaker 11-11 1/2, Sheridan A 10 1/2, do G 10, Uncasville A 13-14, Whittenton A 16.

TICKINGS.—Albany —, Amoskeag ACA 29 1/2-30, do A 24 1/2-25, do B 20 1/2-22, do C 18 1/2-19, do D 17, Blackstone River 14 1/2, Conestoga extra 32 21 1/2-22, do dc 36 24-25, Cordis AAA 24, do ACE 27, Hamilton 20 21, Swift River 11 1/2, Thorndike A 14-14 1/2, Whittendon XXX 27 1/2, York 30 22 1/2.

GINGHAMS.—Clyde 11 1/2, Earlston extra —, Glasgow 13, Gloucester 12, Hadley —, Hampden —, Hartford 12 1/2, Lancaster 15, Lancashire —, Pequa 12 1/2, Park Mills 14.

MOUSELINE DELAINES.—Pacific 20, Hamilton 20, Pacific Mills armures 20, do Imperial reps 25, do aniline 22, do plain assorted colored armures 19, do do Orientals 18, do do alpacas 21, do do corded do 22 1/2.

CARPETS.—Lowell Company's ingrain are quoted at \$1 30 for extra super 2 ply, credit or less 2 per cent 10 days, \$1 55 for super 3-ply and \$1 62 1/2 for extra 3-ply; Hartford Company's \$1 15 for medium superfine, \$1 30 for superfine, \$1 55 for Imperial three-ply, and \$1 62 1/2 for extra three-ply; Brussels \$2 60 for 3 fr., \$2 10 for 4 fr., and \$2 20 for 5 fr.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Aug. 31, 1871, and the corresponding weeks of 1870 and 1869, have been as follows:

	1869.			1870.			1871.		
	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.	
Manufactures of wool...	1,479	\$589,861		2,249	\$942,281		2,546	\$1,132,399	
do cotton...	972	279,397		1,135	365,054		1,631	460,411	
do silk...	696	329,858		843	719,877		1,004	838,194	
do flax...	2,222	247,572		1,228	297,081		1,135	226,004	
Miscellaneous dry goods	673	189,297		661	225,935		791	287,449	
Total.....	6,044	\$1,835,985		6,116	\$2,550,178		7,109	\$2,995,257	
WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING THE SAME PERIOD.									
Manufacturers of wool...	1,090	\$414,955		1,419	\$581,614		1,107	\$466,638	
do cotton...	223	63,446		426	109,680		326	110,030	
do silk...	190	168,229		188	236,648		192	254,127	
do flax...	371	96,258		591	145,574		936	111,138	
Miscellaneous dry goods	51	20,974		23	14,870		283	44,993	
Total.....	1,855	\$759,502		2,652	\$1,088,286		2,854	\$986,926	
Add ent'd for consu'p'n	6,044	1,835,985		6,116	2,550,178		7,109	2,995,257	
Total th'n upon m'rkt.	7,899	\$2,595,487		8,768	\$3,638,564		9,963	\$3,982,183	
ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.									
Manufacturers of wool...	345	\$131,044		1,074	\$456,592		1,036	\$415,347	
do cotton...	141	37,615		321	90,421		377	110,307	
do silk...	53	70,064		238	325,296		165	226,388	
do flax...	71	18,904		495	96,885		1,408	114,632	
Miscellaneous dry goods	204	22,793		34	13,573		3,574	53,665	
Total.....	814	\$280,420		2,155	\$982,619		6,560	\$930,411	
Add ent'd for consu'p'n	6,044	1,835,985		6,116	2,550,178		7,109	2,995,257	
Total enter'd at the port	6,858	\$2,116,405		8,271	\$3,533,797		13,669	\$3,915,66	

Boston Bankers.

Page, Richardson & Co.,
BANKERS,
70 State Street, Boston.
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Credits issued on.
The City Bank, } LONDON.
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Europe and the East.

PARKER & COBB,
BANKERS, 35 DEVONSHIRE STREET.
BOSTON,
Buy and sell Western City and Coun-
ty bonds.

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BKJAMISON & Co.
BANKERS,
PHILADELPHIA.
Transact a general Banking and Exchange business
including Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds, Gold
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GILMORE, DUNLAP & Co.,
108 & 110 West Fourth Street,
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Dealers in GOLD, SILVER and all kinds
GOVERNMENT BONDS.
COLLECTIONS MADE at all accessible
points and remitted for on day of payment.
CHECKS ON LONDON AND PARIS
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SAINT LOUIS MO.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK,
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Capital - - - - - \$200,000
Deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure Circulation
and Deposits 500,000.
C. HYDE, Cashier. CHAS. HYDE Pres't.

**NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE
OF MISSOURI.**
In St. Louis.
ESTABLISHED 1837.
Capital paid in \$3,410,300

This Bank, having reorganized as a National Bank
is now prepared to do a general banking business.
Government Securities, Coin, Gold Dust and Bullion
bought and sold at current rates. Special attention
given to collections throughout the West
AMES H. BRITTON, Pres. CHAS. E. DICKSON, V Pres't
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Uncurrent Bank Notes, Bonds, Stocks, Specie Ex-
change, &c., &c., bought and sold.
COLLECTIONS ON ALL ACCESSIBLE
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in South Carolina made and promptly remitted for.
NEW YORK CORRESPONDENTS:
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TALLADEGA, ALABAMA,
Special attention to collections.
New York Correspondent.—HOWES & MACY.

STATE OF ALABAMA.
**THE CITY BANK
OF SELMA.**
Capital - - - - - \$100,000
JAS. ISBELL, of Talladega, President.
WM. P. ARMSTRONG, Cashier.
JNO. W. LOVE, Assistant Cashier.
N. Y. Correspondent—Importers and Traders National
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T. J. PERKINS,
BANKER,
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Collections made on all accessible points in the
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Special attention given to purchase of Cotton.

CHAS. J. JENKINS, T. P. BRANCH, JOS. S. HMAN
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Merchants & Planters
NATIONAL BANK,
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Cash Capital, - - - - - \$200,000
Special attention paid to Collections.

Edward C. Anderson, Jr.
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Commission Merchant,
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Special attention given to consignments of Cotton,
Gold, Stocks, Bonds and Foreign and Domestic
Exchange, bought and sold.
Collections promptly remitted for
Orders solicited for the purchase of Sales of Produce
and Securities. Prompt attention guaranteed.
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BANKERS AND BROKERS,
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Do a general banking business. Cotton purchased
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E. E. BURRUSS, Pres't. A. K. WALKER, Cashier.
First National Bank,
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Collections made on all parts of the United States.

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Townsend, Lyman & Co.
BANKERS & BROKERS,
NEW ORLEANS.
Particular attention given to business of Corre-
spondents. Collections remitted for at current rate of
Exchange.
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to, Bliss & Co.

Southern Bankers.

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BROKERS,
NO. 126 GRAVIER STREET.
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Gold and Silver Coin, State and City Notes,
Insurance Scrip, Bank and Railroad Stocks, United States Bonds,
Uncurrent Bank Notes, Mutilated Currency,
Land Warrants, Commercial Paper,
Bought and Sold exclusively on Com-
mission.
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City Taxes.

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President. Vice-President. Cashier.
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A BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT,
VICKSBURG, MISS.
N. Y. Correspondent:—Bank of the Manhattan Co.

GEO. L. HOLMES. ALEX. MACBETH.
HOLMES & MACBETH,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
Key box 44.

G. P. CURRY,
EXCHANGE BANK, AUGUSTA, GA.
Southern Securities of every description, viz.: Un-
current Bank Notes; State, City & Railroad Stocks,
Bonds and Coupons;
Collections made in all parts of this State and
South Carolina and remitted for on day of collec-
tion, at current rate of New York Exchange.

Cubbedge & Hazlehurst,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
MACON, GA.
Make Collections, and do a General Banking and
Brokerage Business.
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New Orleans Cards
UNION NATIONAL BANK
OF
New Orleans.
This Bank, organized under the general law of Con-
gress with its capital of
\$600,000
is now fully prepared for Business
As the first of the Old Institutions of the State to
improve the opportunity of furnishing our population
with the facilities of a local circulation on which the
interest accrues to our people, we respectfully solicit
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OF NEW ORLEANS.
Formerly LOUISIANA STATE BANK, Incorporated
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Prompt attention given to Collections upon all points
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Particular attention given to Collections, both in
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T. H. McMahan & Co.,
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And Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Exchange,
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We have prompt and reliable correspondents at all the principal points throughout this State, and upon all collections payable in this City or Houston, make no charge for collecting, and only actual charge upon interior collections. Immediate and prompt attention given to all business entrusted to us. Refer to Nat. Park Bank, Howes & Macy, and Spofford Tilton & Co., N. Y., 3d Nat. Bank, Boston, Pike Lepeyre & Bro., N. O., Drexel & Co., Phila.

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O. LAUVE, Secretary, ALPHONSE LAUVE, Cashier.

Texas Banking & Ins.,
GALVESTON.

Cash Capital, \$238,000
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Special attention given to collections at all points in the State, and remittances promptly made, without any charge except customary rates of exchange.

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We give special attention to collections on all accessible points.
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National Bank of Texas
GALVESTON,

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(Successors to H. M. Moore,
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Collections made and promptly remitted for current rate of exchange. Correspondents:
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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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NORTH EASTERN TEXAS.

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Sayles & Bassett, Attys at Law,
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Purchase and sell real estate, pay taxes and adjust titles, prosecute land and money claims against the State and Federal Governments; make collections. Receive deposits and execute Trusts.

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TERMINUS OF CENTRAL RAILROAD
Groesbeck, Texas.

WM. A. FORT, Late Fort & Trice. | GEORGE W. JACKSON,
Late Cashier 1st Nat. Bank
Gallipolis, O

FORT & JACKSON,
BANKERS,
WACO, TEXAS.

REFERENCES AND CORRESPONDENCE: New York Winslow, Lanier & Co., David Dows & Co. Cincinnati: First National Bank, Merchants National Bank, New Orleans: Louisiana National Bank, Wheelock & Pratt, Bankers. Galveston: T. H. McMahan & Co.

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Warren Cotton Mills,
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COTTON SAIL DUCK
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COTTON CANVAS, FELTING DUCK, CAR COVERING, BAGGING, RAVENS DUCK, SAIL TWINES & C. "ONTARIO" SEAMLESS BAGS, "AWNING STRIPES."

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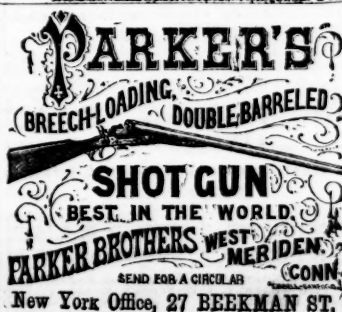
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FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL,
For AUTUMN of 1871.

We invite the attention of Planters and Dealers to our large and complete stock of
Standard and Dwarf Fruit Trees.
Grape Vines and Small Fruit.
Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants.
New & Rare Fruit & Ornamental Trees.

Bulbous Flower Roots.
Descriptive and Illustrated priced Catalogues sent prepaid on receipt of stamps, as follows:
No. 1—Fruits, 10c. No. 2—Ornamental Trees, 10c.
No. 3—Green-house, 10c. No. 4—Wholesale, FREE.
No. 5—Bulbs, FREE. Address

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Leave New York

At 8.10 A. M. for RICHMOND, and Points on the Coast
At 9.30 P. M. from foot of Cortlandt street, via New York and Philadelphia line, by GREAT SOUTH RAIL MAIL ROUTE TRAIN, for Richmond, New Orleans, Mobile, Memphis, Chattanooga, Nashville Atlanta, Macon, and intermediate points.

STATIONS.	Miles.	Go's SOUTH.	Go's NORTH.
NEW YORK	0	Lv. 9.30 p.m.	Ar. 8.19 a.m.
WASHINGTON	228	" 6.53 a.m.	" 9.00 p.m.
GOUDONSVILLE	324	" 12.53 p.m.	" 12.45 p.m.
BRISTOL	610	" 6.00 a.m.	" 7.28 p.m.
KNOXVILLE	741	" 1.14 p.m.	" 11.15 a.m.
CLEVELAND	823	" 5.55 p.m.	" 6.27 a.m.
CHATTANOOGA	850	" 8.40 p.m.	" 4.45 a.m.
NASHVILLE	1001	Ar. 5.00 a.m.	" 6.00 p.m.
MEMPHIS	1066	Ar. 9.00 a.m.	" 5.44 p.m.
ATLANTA	1107	Ar. 11.52 a.m.	" 3.30 p.m.
MACON	1158	Ar. 1.53 p.m.	" 12.15 p.m.
MOBILE	1319	Ar. 1.41 p.m.	" 4.57 p.m.
NEW ORLEANS	1502	Ar. 3.35 a.m.	" 7.25 p.m.
		" 1.40 p.m.	" 5.55 a.m.
		" 8.00 a.m.	" 5.45 a.m.
		" 10.10 a.m.	" 5.30 p.m.
		" 1.00 a.m.	" 1.00 a.m.

* Change cars for Atlanta, Macon, Montgomery Selma, West Point, Kulaula, Mobile, Savannah, and intermediate points.
† Change cars for Nashville and New Orleans. No change from this point to New Orleans.
‡ Change cars for Mobile, via M. & O. R. R.—All Rail.
§ Change cars for Memphis.
¶ Change cars for Vicksburg.

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General Eastern Passenger Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE

To CALIFORNIA & CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THROUGH FARES—NEW YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO,

First Class \$125 to \$150
Steerage \$60

According to location of berth
These rates include berths, board, and all necessities for the trip.

CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.

Steamers of the above line leave PIER No. 42 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock, noon,

On 15th and 30th of Each Month
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and ambulance free.
Departure of 15th touches at KINGSTON, Ja. Steamer will leave San Francisco 1st every month for China and Japan.

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(Via Queenstown.)

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THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first class full-power iron screw steamships from

PIER No. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

IDAHO, Captain Pace, Sept. 6, at 11 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Captain Price, Sept. 8, at 12 M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. Freeman, Sept. 13, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Williams, Sept. 20, at 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Captain Forsyth, Sept. 27, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Whinery, Oct. 4, at 9 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. Freeman, Oct. 11, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, \$30 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway) \$30 currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

MUSCOGEE

MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
COLUMBUS, GA

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sheetings, Drillings, Yarns, Rope, &c.
G. P. SWIFT, Pres't. W. A. SWIFT, Sec. & Tr.

Insurance

OFFICE OF THE

ATLANTIC

Mutual Insurance Co.

New York, January 25, 1871.

The Trustees, in conformity to the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1870:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from
1st January, 1870, to 31st December, 1870. \$5,570,690 09
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st
January, 1870. 2,155,723 64
Total amount of Marine Premiums. \$7,726,413 73

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked Off from 1st January, 1870, to 31st December, 1870. \$5,332,738 53
Losses paid during the same period. \$2,253,590 39

Returns of Premiums and Expenses. \$1,063,263 57

The Company has the following Assets, viz:

United States and State of New York
Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks. \$8,843,740 00
Loans secured by Stocks, and otherwise. 2,377,350 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages. 217,500 00
Interest and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at. 339,359 03
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable. 2,069,915 95
Cash in Bank. 316,125 45
Total amount of Assets. \$14,183,969 43

Six per cent interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the Seventh of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1867 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the Seventh of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and cancelled. Upon certificates which were issued (in red scrip) for gold premiums, such payment of interest and redemption will be in gold.

A dividend of THIRTY-FIVE Per Cent is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1870, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the Fourth of April next.

By order of the Board,

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

J. D. Jones,
Charles Dennis,
W. H. H. Moore,
Henry Coit,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,
Lewis Curtis,
Charles H. Russell,
E. W. Holbrook,
E. Warren Weston,
Hoyat Phelps,
Caleb Barstow,
A. P. Elliot,
William E. Dodge,
David Lane,
James Bryce,
Daniel S. Miller,
Wm. Sturgis,
Henry K. Bogert,
Dennis Perkins,
Alexander V. Blake.

J. D. JONES, President.

CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-Pres.

W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-Pres.

E. D. HEWLETT, 3d Vice-Pres.

Insurance.

OFFICE OF THE

Pacific Mutual Insurance Company.

HOWARD BUILDING, 176 BROADWAY,
New York, January 12, 1871.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of Section 12 of its charter:

Outstanding Premiums, January 1, 1870. \$106,924 04
Premiums received from January 1 to December 31, 1870, inclusive. 484,840 67

Total amount of Marine Premiums. \$591,764 71
This Company has issued no Policies, except on Cargo and Freight for the Voyage.

No Risks have been taken upon Time or upon Hulls of Vessels.

Premiums marked off as Earned, during the period as above. \$506,733 79
Paid for Losses and Expenses, less Savings, &c., during the same period. 345,365 70
Return Premiums. 42,670 02

The Company has the following Assets:

Cash in Bank. \$76,572 35
United States and other Stocks. 417,918 35
Loans on Stocks Drawing Interest. 32,540 60
Premium Notes & Bills Receivable. \$76,950 73
Subscription Notes in advance of Premiums. 175,133 84
Reinsurance and other Claims due the Company, estimated at. 56,000 00
18,575 83
Total Assets. \$1,011,000 40

SIX PER CENT INTEREST on the outstanding Certificates of Profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 7th day of February.

FIFTY PER CENT OF THE OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES OF THE COMPANY OF THE ISSUE OF 1866, will be redeemed and paid in cash to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 7th day of February, from which date interest on the portion redeemed will cease. The Certificates to be produced at the time of payment and cancelled to the extent paid.

A dividend in scrip of TWENTY PER CENT, is declared on the net amount of earned Premiums for the year ending December 31st, 1870, for which Certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY, the 4th day of April next.

By order of the Board.

TRUSTEES:

John K. Myers,
A. C. Richards,
G. D. H. Gillespie,
C. E. Milnor,
Martin Bates,
Moses A. Hoppock,
B. W. Bull,
Horace R. Clafin,
W. M. Richards,
A. S. Barnes,
Egbert Starr,
A. Wesson,
John A. Bartow,
Oliver K. King,
Alex. J. Earle,
JOHN K. MYERS, President.
WILLIAM LECONY, Vice-President.
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

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"Every weekly number of 'The Living Age' now-a-days is equal to a first class monthly. For solid merit, it is the cheapest magazine in the land."

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Financial.

THE CITY BANK,

LONDON, ENGLAND.

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HEAD OFFICE { (Corner of Finch Lane), Thread-needle Street
BRANCH { No. 34, Old Bond Street
OFFICES. { Nos. 159 & 160, Tottenham Court Road
{ No. 25, Ludgate Hill

Subscribed Capital - - - £1,000,000
(50,000 Shares of £20 each).

Paid-up Capital - - - 500,000
Reserved Fund - - - 105,000

DIRECTORS

John Jones, Esq., Chairman.
Henry Vigners Esq., Esq., John De Mancha, Esq.,
John Haggard, Esq., William Simpson, Esq.,
Andrew Lawrie, Esq., Jonathan Thorp, Esq.,
Robert Lloyd, Esq., James E. Valler, Esq.,
Wm. M. Arthur, Esq., M.P., George Young, Esq.,
Wm. McNaughtan, Esq.,

MANAGER—Alfred George Kennedy.

SECRETARY—C. J. Worth,

Accounts opened with approved American and other Foreign Firms or Banks at such moderate rates of Commission as shall be considered consistent with sound mutual advantage. The interest upon such accounts is calculated at current rates on daily balances, and is made up on the 30th June and 31st December in each year.

Demand Cheques and Exchange honored against approved previous or simultaneous Remittances. Credits opened against First-class Securities negotiable in London. Mercantile and Marginal Credits are issued, as also Letters of Credit upon any leading Commercial City, and every description of general Banking Business transacted. The Officers and Clerks of the Bank are pledged not to disclose the transactions of any of its Customers.

Miscellaneous.

Established 1837. ANTHONY S. SNYDER.
EDWARD N. SNYDER.
WILLIAM B. MOREWOOD.

U. S. Bonded Warehouse

SNYDER, SON & Co.,

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Of every description.

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FOR EXPORT AND DOMESTIC USE.

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John Dwight & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SALERATUS,

SUPER CARB. SODA, &c.,
No. 11 Old Slip, New York.

EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
OF THE UNITED STATES,
120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Assets over - - - \$15,000,000
Income - - - 7,500,000

WILLIAM C. ALEXANDER, President.

HENRY B. HYDE, Vice-President.
JAMES W. ALEXANDER, 2d Vice-Pres.
GEORGE W. PHILLIPS, Actuary,
SAMUEL BORROW, Secretary,
WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Asst. Sec'y.

PRICES CURRENT.

WAXES			
Pot, 1st sort	100	7 25	@ 7 15
BREXWAX			
American yellow	33	@ 34	
BREADSTUFFS —See special report.			
BRICKS			
Common hard	5	00	@ 9 00
Crotons	12	00	@ 15 00
Philadelphia iron	28	00	@ 30 00
BUTTER AND CHEESE			
Butter			
State, Arkins, choice, new	28	@ 30	
State, Arkins, fair	27	@ 28	
State, half-Arkins, choice	27	@ 28	
State, half-Arkins, fair	26	@ 27	
Welsh tubs, prime	22	@ 25	
Welsh tubs, ordinary	26	@ 28	
Western, prime	18	@ 24	
Western, fair	16	@ 22	
Cheese			
Factory prime	10	@ 10 1/2	
Factory fair	9	@ 9 1/2	
Farm dairies, prime	8	@ 8 1/2	
Farm dairies, fair	7	@ 7 1/2	
Farm dairies, common	6	@ 6 1/2	
Ohio fair to prime	5	@ 5 1/2	
CANDLES			
Sperm	29	@ 29	
Sperm, patent	33	@ 33	
Hearse	16	@ 16	
Adamantine	13	@ 14	
CEMENT			
Rosendale	1	@ 1 1/2	
COAL			
Auction sale of Scranton, Aug. 30:			
12,000 tons lump	4	@ 4 1/2	
27,000 tons grate	4	@ 4 1/2	
17,000 tons egg	5	@ 5 1/2	
50,000 tons small	5	@ 5 1/2	
13,000 tons chestnut	5	@ 5 1/2	
Newcastle gas, 2,240 lb	4	@ 4 1/2	
Liverpool gas cannel	12	@ 12	
Liverpool house cannel	10	@ 10	
LOCOS			
Caracas (gold in bond)	16	@ 17	
Guayaquil	10	@ 11	
COFFEE —See special report.			
PEPPER			
Sheathing, new	2	@ 2	
Boils	10	@ 10	
Braziers' (over 16 oz.)	12	@ 12	
Sheathing, old	19	@ 19	
Sheathing, yel. metal	19	@ 19	
Boils, yel. metal	21	@ 21	
Nails, yel. metal	22	@ 22	
American ingot	22	@ 23	
CORDAGE			
Manila (large and small sizes)	30	@ 30 1/2	
Tarred Manila	30	@ 30 1/2	
Sisal Rope	19	@ 19	
Russia Bolt Rope	19	@ 19	
Philad.	12	@ 12	
CORKS			
1st regular, quarts, 48 gro.	48	@ 48	
1st regular, pints	48	@ 48	
Mineral	41	@ 41	
Philad.	20	@ 20	
COTTON —See special report.			
DRUGS AND DYES			
Alcohol			
Aloes, Cape	1	@ 1 1/2	
Aloes, Socotrine	1	@ 1 1/2	
Annatto	2	@ 2	
Antimony, reg. of	40	@ 50	
Argols, or de Oporto	11	@ 11	
Argols, refined	24	@ 28	
Arsenic, powder	11	@ 11	
Assafetida	1	@ 1 1/2	
Balsam capivi	1	@ 1 1/2	
Balsam Peru	1	@ 1 1/2	
Borax	3	@ 3	
Boric acid	3	@ 3	
Bismuth, Am. roll	3	@ 3	
Bismuth, for sulphur	3	@ 3	
Camphor, crude (in bond)	20	@ 21	
Camphor, refined	20	@ 21	
Cantharides	1	@ 1 1/2	
Carb. ammonia, in bulk	19	@ 21	
Cardamoms	2	@ 2 1/2	
Cassia, or Amer. cases	2	@ 2 1/2	
Chamomile flowers	2	@ 2 1/2	
Chlorate potash	2	@ 2 1/2	
Castor oil, Amer. cases	2	@ 2 1/2	
Castor oil, foreign	2	@ 2 1/2	
Cinnamon	2	@ 2 1/2	
Cinnamon seed	2	@ 2 1/2	
Cinnamon bark	2	@ 2 1/2	
Cinnamon leaf	2	@ 2 1/2	
Cinnamon twig	2	@ 2 1/2	
Cinnamon bark, Amer.	2	@ 2 1/2	
Cinnamon leaf, Amer.	2	@ 2 1/2	
Cinnamon twig, Amer.	2	@ 2 1/2	
Cinnamon bark, foreign	2	@ 2 1/2	
Cinnamon leaf, foreign	2	@ 2 1/2	
Cinnamon twig, foreign	2	@ 2 1/2	
Cinnamon bark, India	2	@ 2 1/2	
Cinnamon leaf, India	2	@ 2 1/2	
Cinnamon twig, India	2	@ 2 1/2	
Cinnamon bark, Java	2	@ 2 1/2	
Cinnamon leaf, Java	2	@ 2 1/2	
Cinnamon twig, Java	2	@ 2 1/2	
Cinnamon bark, Sumatra	2	@ 2 1/2	
Cinnamon leaf, Sumatra	2	@ 2 1/2	
Cinnamon twig, Sumatra	2	@ 2 1/2	
Cinnamon bark, Borneo	2	@ 2 1/2	
Cinnamon leaf, Borneo	2	@ 2 1/2	
Cinnamon twig, Borneo	2	@ 2 1/2	
Cinnamon bark, Moluccas	2	@ 2 1/2	
Cinnamon leaf, Moluccas	2	@ 2 1/2	
Cinnamon twig, Moluccas	2	@ 2 1/2	
Cinnamon bark, Celebes	2	@ 2 1/2	
Cinnamon leaf, Celebes	2	@ 2 1/2	
Cinnamon twig, Celebes	2	@ 2 1/2	
Cinnamon bark, Siam	2	@ 2 1/2	
Cinnamon leaf, Siam	2	@ 2 1/2	
Cinnamon twig, Siam	2	@ 2 1/2	
Cinnamon bark, Laos	2	@ 2 1/2	
Cinnamon leaf, Laos	2	@ 2 1/2	
Cinnamon twig, Laos	2	@ 2 1/2	
Cinnamon bark, Cambodia	2	@ 2 1/2	
Cinnamon leaf, Cambodia	2	@ 2 1/2	
Cinnamon twig, Cambodia	2	@ 2 1/2	
Cinnamon bark, Vietnam	2	@ 2 1/2	
Cinnamon leaf, Vietnam	2	@ 2 1/2	
Cinnamon twig, Vietnam	2	@ 2 1/2	
Cinnamon bark, Laos	2	@ 2 1/2	
Cinnamon leaf, Laos	2	@ 2 1/2	
Cinnamon twig, Laos	2	@ 2 1/2	
Cinnamon bark, Cambodia	2	@ 2 1/2	
Cinnamon leaf, Cambodia	2	@ 2 1/2	
Cinnamon twig, Cambodia	2	@ 2 1/2	
Cinnamon bark, Vietnam	2	@ 2 1/2	
Cinnamon leaf, Vietnam	2	@ 2 1/2	
Cinnamon twig, Vietnam	2	@ 2 1/2	
Cinnamon bark, Laos	2	@ 2 1/2	
Cinnamon leaf, Laos	2	@ 2 1/2	
Cinnamon twig, Laos	2	@ 2 1/2	
Cinnamon bark, Cambodia	2	@ 2 1/2	
Cinnamon leaf, Cambodia	2	@ 2 1/2	
Cinnamon twig, Cambodia	2	@ 2 1/2	
Cinnamon bark, Vietnam	2	@ 2 1/2	
Cinnamon leaf, Vietnam	2	@ 2 1/2	
Cinnamon twig, Vietnam	2	@ 2 1/2	
Cinnamon bark, Laos	2	@ 2 1/2	
Cinnamon leaf, Laos	2	@ 2 1/2	
Cinnamon twig, Laos	2	@ 2 1/2	
Cinnamon bark, Cambodia	2	@ 2 1/2	
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Cinnamon twig, Cambodia	2	@ 2 1/2	
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Cinnamon bark, Laos	2	@ 2 1/2	
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Cinnamon bark, Laos	2	@ 2 1/2	
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Cinnamon twig, Laos	2	@ 2 1/2	
Cinnamon bark, Cambodia	2	@ 2 1/2	
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Cinnamon twig, Cambodia	2	@ 2 1/2	
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Cinnamon bark, Laos	2	@ 2 1/2	
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Cinnamon bark, Cambodia	2	@ 2 1/2	
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Cinnamon bark, Cambodia	2	@ 2 1/2	
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Cinnamon leaf, Laos	2	@ 2 1/2	
Cinnamon twig, Laos	2	@ 2 1/2	
Cinnamon bark, Cambodia	2	@ 2 1/2	
Cinnamon leaf, Cambodia	2	@ 2 1/2	
Cinnamon twig, Cambodia	2	@ 2 1/2	
Cinnamon bark, Vietnam	2	@ 2 1/2	
Cinnamon leaf, Vietnam	2	@ 2 1/2	
Cinnamon twig, Vietnam	2	@ 2 1/2	
Cinnamon bark, Laos	2	@	

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